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INTERNATIONAL

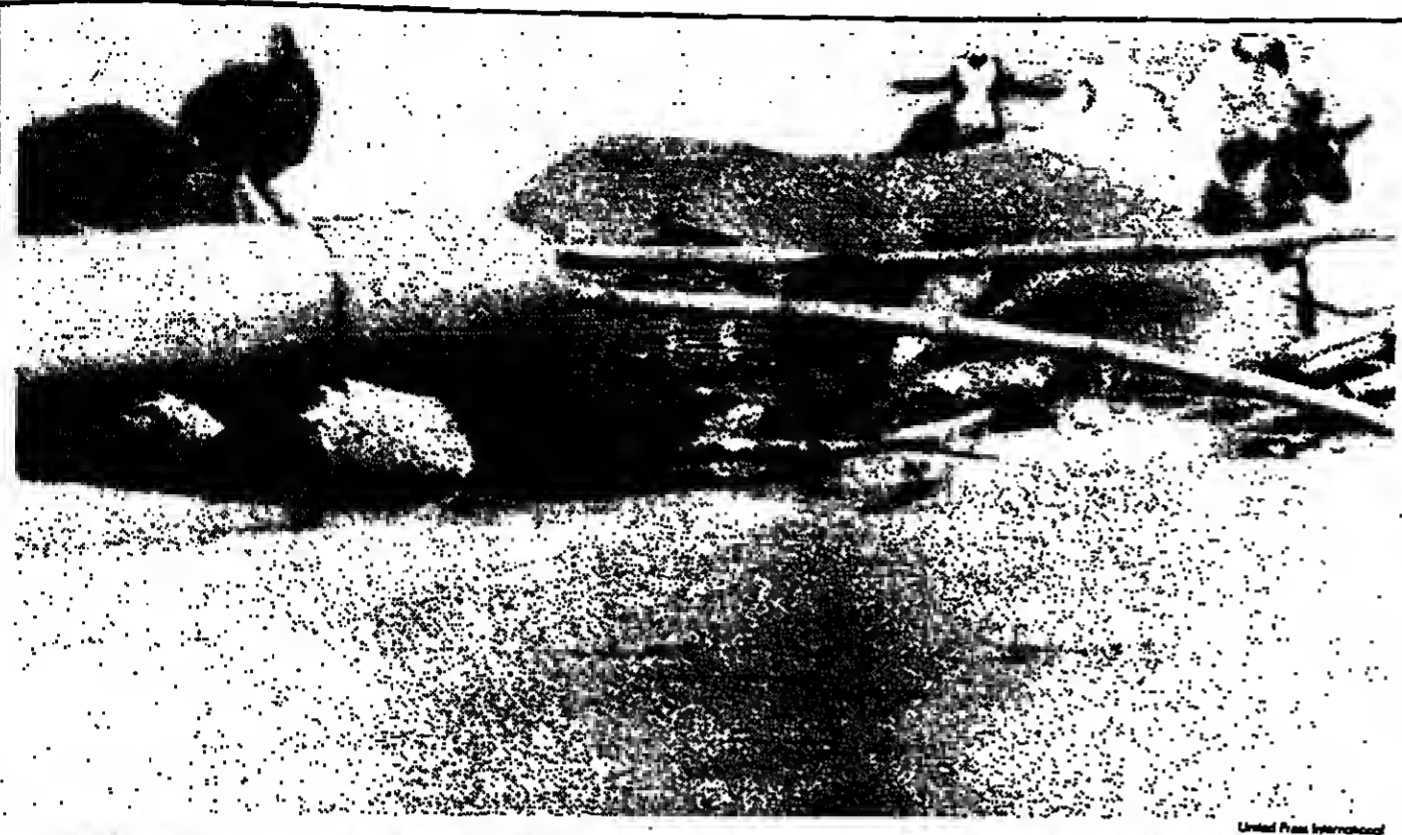
# Herald Tribune

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A West Bengali, with his hens and goats, clings to what is left of his home as raging river flood waters submerge his village.

## India Flood Toll Near 900; 4 Cities Still Threatened

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Monsoon floods in northern and eastern India have killed at least 898 persons and damaged crops worth \$1.4 million, officials said today.

They said that a vast area is still under water and the death toll is expected to go beyond 1,000. The officials said the floods have also drowned about 3,900 head of cattle.

The flooding of New Delhi by the Yamuna River is about over, but the Yamuna and the Ganges are threatening four large Indian cities, the officials said.

Although the level of the Yamuna, which crested 15 feet above flood stage at New Delhi, has dropped by more than a foot there, its waters threatened Agra, 140 miles to the south, home of the Taj Mahal.

Officials said the Taj Mahal itself was safe, however, because it sits on high ground.

The Yamuna and the Ganges, considered holy by millions of Hindus, have flooded hundreds of miles of cropland, destroyed thousands of homes and swept through major cities and towns for nearly

500 miles. More than 400,000 persons were homeless in the New Delhi area.

All India Radio reported today that the Ganges breached the 16th-century embankment at Allahabad, 350 miles southeast of New Delhi, and flooded several sections of the city.

"The situation on the bank of the Ganges is serious and grave," the broadcast said. It said much of the city of Banaras was flooded. Further south, the Ganges also threatened Patna, capital of Bihar state.

A 300-mile stretch of land along the Ganges from Allahabad to Bhagalpur in Bihar Ganges was flooded, officials said, and thousands of acres of farmland were under 4 to 5 feet of water.

"The damage is colossal," said an Irrigation Ministry official.

Army troops, police and rescue workers moved nearly 300,000 Delhi area residents to higher ground. The majority were being housed in tents and school buildings.

The government denied a report that a 10-mile-long embankment protecting Shahdra, a suburb of 1 million people across the Yamuna from New Delhi, had been breached.

## Callaghan Startles Britain With 'No Election' Speech

### 'Let's See It Through Together'

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan sprang one of the biggest political surprises of the postwar era on the British public tonight by announcing that there would not be a general election in the near future.

In a brief television speech, the prime minister said that the present Labour government would carry on "because we are doing what is best for Britain." He conceded that without a majority in the House of Commons, and without the guaranteed support of the Liberal Party, he would be "more vulnerable to defeat" in Parliament. But he argued vigorously that an election this fall would solve nothing.

"Let's see it through together," Mr. Callaghan told the nation in a dramatic live broadcast from his office at 10 Downing Street.

British governments hold office for a maximum of five years, so the prime minister can, if he wishes, put the election off until Oct. 10, 1979. But it had been predicted by almost every politician and almost every commentator that he would go to the country on either Sept. 28 or Oct. 5 this year, in the hope of capitalizing on improvement in the British economy.

Advertising Campaigns

Every national newspaper had predicted or flatly stated that an election was imminent. One of the senior members of the Cabinet told friends last week that the decision was "not quite set in concrete, but almost." All three parties had already begun advertising campaigns and had assembled campaign organizations.

The leaders of the opposition parties expressed astonishment and some irritation at Mr. Callaghan's decision to soldier on.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader, said that the prime minister had made "a mistake" and had ignored the "national interest." "He should now properly seek the verdict of the people," she added, accusing Mr. Callaghan of timidity at a time when "he has lost his majority and with it the authority to govern."

David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, called the announcement "truly astounding." He said that the country would be disappointed by what he described as a decision to stagger through a difficult winter with no majority. And he added menacingly, "The sooner the government goes to the country the better. We shall act accordingly."

Scottish Nationalists

His comment implied that the Liberals would oppose the government on the first vote of confidence in the new parliamentary session this fall, in which the House of Commons will be asked to approve Mr. Callaghan's program as embodied in the queen's speech.

But the government can survive without Liberal support. The prime

minister can count on 312 votes in the 635-member House — those of the 307 Labour members plus 5 members of allied splinter parties in Scotland and Northern Ireland. If the 11 Scottish nationalists abstain, 312 votes are enough to avoid defeat and the obligation to call an election.

Mr. Callaghan was careful in his speech tonight to remind the Scottish nationalists that the government was preparing for the referendum on setting up limited self-government in Scotland. The Tories oppose the self-government plan, and awareness of that political reality will probably keep the nationalists in line until Mr. Callaghan decides that the time is ripe for a general election.

The presumption in political

London tonight was that Mr. Callaghan would probably choose a date in March. By then, a new roll of voters will have been compiled, and an up-to-date roll always benefits Labour, perhaps by as much as one or two percentage points, because the Conservatives are more efficient at finding voters who have moved during the life of the old roll.

For those who would listen, there were hints of caution in Mr. Callaghan's speech to the Trades Union Congress in Brighton on Tuesday. He sang the old music-hall ditty that begins, "There was I, waiting at the church," and added, "I have promised nobody that I shall be at the altar in October."

Michael Foot, the leader of the



Prime Minister Callaghan

## After Downing of Plane

## Rhodesia Delays Majority Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 7 (AP) — The Rhodesian government has said that the Dec. 31 deadline for black rule in Rhodesia will be delayed by two or three months. It indicated that stepped-up action against black nationalist guerrillas was coming.

The government's decision was communicated to Parliament yesterday, after the downing of an Air Rhodesia plane near the Zambian border on Sunday with 56 persons aboard. Today a member of the government said that a black-seeking missile downed the aircraft.

Bill Irvine, co-minister of trans-

port, told Parliament that the conclusion followed four days of sifting through wreckage by aviation experts. "It is clear that the disaster was caused by the plane being hit by a heat-seeking missile near the inner starboard engine," he said.

He threatened harsh reprisals against the black nationalist guerrillas who earlier admitted downing the plane. Survivors have said that 10 of the 18 persons who survived the crash were shot by guerrillas 30 minutes later.

Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo has denied the shooting of survivors.

Yesterday Rollo Hayman, the white co-minister of internal affairs, told Parliament that there would not be time before the end of the year to make arrangements for elections in which the 6.7 million blacks and 260,000 whites are to choose the country's first black-dominated legislature.

Mr. Hayman said that the complete change of government and transfer of power could not be accomplished for at least four months after approval of the new constitution. Whites are to vote on the constitution next month.

The Dec. 31 date was set in a constitutional agreement which Prime Minister Ian Smith signed with three moderate black leaders who joined him in a bilateral interim government in March.

### Cross-Border Raids

Mr. Smith hinted to Parliament that the military command was planning more and bigger cross-border raids on guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique in retaliation for the murders of the crash survivors.

He said that he would announce a new course of action within a few days. "I think I am reflecting the views of all Rhodesians when I say the time has come for less talk and more action," he declared.

"I believe the time has now come for more definite and positive decisions and reappraisals. Some of these may not completely satisfy some of those in the world who have been trying to help us. But I think they have got to realize there is a limit beyond which we cannot go."

The United States and Britain have been trying to reopen talks to include Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who share leadership of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance. Both countries say that the guerrilla war will not end without an agreement with the guerrillas.

The front refuses to participate in the internal settlement signed on March 3 by Mr. Smith and three black moderates.

In London yesterday, Foreign Secretary David Owen hinted Britain may have had a hand in bringing Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo together. He told the Royal Commonwealth Society that the British "see merit in attempts to establish direct contacts" in the Rhodesia situation which "could be easier if they were private."



Abdel Halim Khaddam

## 2d Day of Mideast Summit

## 3 Leaders Hold Talks in Strict Secrecy

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 7 (UPI) — President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin resumed their Middle East peace summit today, meeting together without their chief advisers and indications that detailed subjects were being addressed for the first time.

The 10:30 a.m. start of the second day of the Camp David conference was preceded by a meeting of Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin and their leading advisers.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and national security affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, assisted Mr. Carter, while Israeli Foreign Minister Ezer Weizman and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan counseled Mr. Begin. The meeting lasted almost two hours.

The virtual news blackout at the presidential retreat remained in force. The White House refused to reveal the subject matter of the atmosphere of the talks.

However, diplomatic observers said that the Israeli-U.S. meeting, including both the top leadership and staff advisers, indicated that

the summit is moving into detailed matters for the first time.

Yesterday's first meeting of the three leaders was planned as an overview view of the problems in the Middle East.

It was the U.S. intention, administration officials said, for Mr. Carter to enter the discussion only when the conversation between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders ran into rough places.

One official said, "I can tell you what the plan was. What I can't tell you is what the president actually did."

It was the first negotiating session between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin since December when they failed to reach any basis for agreement on the crucial issue of the Palestinians.

The news blackout that Mr. Carter had ordered for the summit was almost perfect, although one slight breach occurred when the Israeli delegation released some official photos 90 minutes before the Americans.

A U.S. official said, "They were very embarrassed about that." And, Israeli diplomatic sources

said that Gen. Weizman met for 25 minutes with Mr. Sadat late yesterday afternoon. U.S. officials refused to comment on the report.

After the first formal summit meeting, Mr. Sadat made an unannounced 45-minute trip by car through the Maryland countryside. U.S. spokesmen said that Mr. Sadat decided to take the trip because he admired the beauty of the green Maryland mountains.

While Mr. Sadat was taking the drive, the Carters and the Begins strolled around the presidential retreat.

The first official communication from the summit was an unsigned but jointly issued statement asking "people of all faiths to pray with us that peace and justice may result from these deliberations."

White House officials said that Rosalynn Carter came up with the idea for the statement. Mr. Carter proposed the idea to Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat. Both agreed with the wording that said they placed their trust "in the God of our fathers from whom we seek wisdom and guidance."

## License Was Granted at Lower Level, Then Held Up

## Carter Personally Approves Oil-Device Sale to Russia

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — Overriding the objections of his national-security adviser and others, President Carter has personally approved the controversial sale of sophisticated oil-drilling equipment to the Soviet Union, the White House said yesterday.

Dresser Industries of Dallas will

be permitted to build a factory in the Soviet Union for the production of drilling bits and other equipment, the president said in a letter to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Sen. Jackson, along with National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and officials in the Defense and Energy Departments, had argued that the sale, which originally

was authorized by mid-level government officials, would help the Soviet Union economically and was contrary to the best interests of the United States.

On the other hand, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps favored the transaction.

Faced with these conflicting views, Mr. Carter approved the

sale, indicating that he felt there was no solid reason to revoke an export license that already had been granted, a White House spokesman said.

Despite the president's personal review and approval, the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jackson, will continue its inquiry into the original authorization of the sale.

"We want to see if adequate attention was paid to the national-security implications," said an official of the subcommittee, which is a unit of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Subcommittee aides are questioning officials in the Pentagon, the Commerce Department and the State Department about the processing of the permit.

Granted in May

The export approval, granted on a routine basis in May, became controversial after the July trials and convictions in the Soviet Union (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Crawford Given Suspended Sentence

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP) — Soviet Judge Lev Mironov convicted U.S. businessman Francis Crawford today of buying rubles on the black market and gave him the five-year suspended sentence that the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Crawford is free to leave the country.

There had been speculation that he might be held pending the trial of two accused Soviet spies in the United States and exchanged for them.

Mr. Crawford immediately went to the embassy to apply for an exit

visa from the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The process usually takes from four to seven days but can be done faster.

Mr. Crawford said that he plans to leave as soon as possible and that that could be as early as tomorrow night. He did not disclose his destination.

It was learned, however, that he has a reservation tomorrow night on a flight to Frankfurt.

"I'm very disappointed not to be acquitted," Mr. Crawford said. "I thought there was a definite possibility that I would be acquitted be-

## House Fails to Kill Carter Defense Veto

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI) — In a victory for President Carter, the House today upheld his veto of a defense-authorization bill containing funds to build a nuclear aircraft carrier that the president said was unnecessary.

But the vote supporting his rejection of the \$37-billion measure is expected to lead to continuing congressional-White House disputes over military spending.

The 206-to-191 to override vote was far short of the two-thirds majority needed to enact legislation over a presidential objection. Leaders of both the supporters and the opponents of the \$32-billion carrier had expected a vote far closer to that two-thirds majority.

Today's House action sent the defense-authorization bill back to the Armed Services Committee for redrafting. Mr. Carter had not only sought the scuttling of the carrier but had wanted additional defense funds included.

Yesterday, the committee voted 24 to 6 to recommend that the

House override the president's veto and approve construction of the nuclear carrier.

In explaining his veto Aug. 17, Mr. Carter said it was a matter of concentrating defense spending in the "most vital areas of need" rather than being "diverted to less crucial projects." He said that Congress, to allow for the carrier's construction, had cut more vital programs, many affecting U.S. capability to fulfill its NATO commitments.

Anti-veto forces on the panel are now expected to demand a major rewriting of the defense bill. One anti-veto member, Rep. Jim Lloyd, D-Calif., said yesterday that he was "appalled" by the Pentagon asking the committee to put back in the bill a "wish list" of deleted research projects if the veto is sustained.

Rep. Lloyd said that he had no intention of doing that.

Mr. Carter's rejection of the defense measure was the fifth veto he has exercised. It also was the first to draw an override attempt.

During debate preceding today's action, supporters of the adminis-

tration appealed for a vote of confidence while the president is involved in the sensitive Middle East summit at Camp David.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, told his colleagues: "I would hate to see this House repudiate the president at a time when

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## East Europe Service Being Curtailed

## Pan Am Is Set to Merge With National

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Pan American World Airways today announced a definite agreement with National Airlines on a merger and at the same time disclosed it will abandon service to Moscow and some other European points Oct. 29.

The merger with National, which depends on approval from stockholders of both companies and from the Civil Aeronautics Board, would create the America's second largest carrier after United Airlines.

Texas International Airlines also had been trying to take over National Airlines but the board of National opposed that attempt.

Pan Am's decision to give up the Moscow route, which it had worked for years to acquire, came as a surprise. It will leave the Soviet Aeroflot line operating the only direct service between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Pan Am President Daniel Colussy said that Pan Am had found that the traffic collection and distribution system in the Soviet Union and East European countries "is totally controlled by their state-owned airlines and consequently competition for business in those countries is not possible."

Pan Am also will drop service Oct. 29 to Vienna, Prague, Bucharest, Belgrade and Budapest. Its only remaining service to Eastern Europe will be to Warsaw by way of Frankfurt.

Service also will be dropped to Lisbon, Vienna and Ankara and to Boston and Portland, N.H., in the United States.

This summer, Pan Am launched a bargain "no-frills" service between Boston and Amsterdam. Since that was the only remaining Pan Am service out of Boston, the decision to drop it — because traffic did not warrant continuation —

means Pan Am is ending a 31-year association with that city.

Mr. Colussy said service to Paris, Vienna and Lisbon was being dropped because increasing costs and competition of both foreign flag and other U.S. airlines on those routes caused declining profits.

The merger agreement with National, reached last night and announced today, calls for payment of National as an investment. A "CAB" spokesman recently expressed concern about the number of airline merger proposals pending and their possible impact on competition.

National will become a Pan Am subsidiary and will be renamed Pan American U.S.A. Inc. The companies said that no Pan Am employees will lose their jobs because of the merger and that Pan Am agreed to use its best efforts to see to it that no National employees, including members of management, are displaced.

A Pan Am spokesman said the



two airlines had no indication as to how the CAB would rule on a merger application.

So far, the CAB has only given Pan Am permission to buy 25 percent of National as an investment. A "CAB" spokesman recently expressed concern about the number of airline merger proposals pending and their possible impact on competition.

It also was agreed that part of National's offices and a major overhaul and maintenance base for the merged domestic service will be kept at Miami, which long has been National's home, for at least five years.

Successful completion of the

merger would give Pan Am the large domestic route network it has sought for 30 years. National also has overseas routes from Miami to the Netherlands and just this week was granted permission for extra flights between New York and Amsterdam.

Pan Am originally bid \$35 n share for National.

National Chairman Louis Maytag and his board found this inadequate and Pan Am raised the price to \$41.

Pan Am Chairman William Seawell said the merger would benefit all the stockholders and employees of both airlines and invigorate competition.



# Connallys Describe 'Silent, Terrible Ride' of Dallas

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP) — "There was no screaming in that horrible car," Nellie Connally recalled emphatically of the moments after the shots were fired. "It was just a silent, terrible ride. Our hands were dying in our arms."

Quietly but vividly, as though it had just happened, former Texas Gov. John Connally and his wife appeared yesterday before the House Select Committee on Assassinations to recount the murder of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

It was the first time that the Connallys, who had been riding with President and Mrs. Kennedy that day in the fatal motorcade, had testified publicly under oath. The Warren Commission, whose penchant for secrecy helped give rise to the current inquiry, heard from them only in executive session, spending less than an hour with the governor and only five minutes with his wife.

For nearly three hours yesterday, they relived every moment, differing on some points, slightly revising others that assassination critics undoubtedly will seize upon and dispute for years to come.

Doors Remains Will End

Mr. Connally said that he was sure his testimony would fail to stop the speculation and dispel the rumors about the official conclusion that the assassination was the work of Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone.

The Connallys confined themselves to what they heard and saw. She remembered three shots. Wounded by one of them, the former governor heard only two. Both agreed they all came from above and behind them, from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository where Oswald had worked.

"We may be wrong" about the precise sequence or timing of the shots, Mr. Connally said at one point, but he rejected suggestions that his or Mrs. Connally's memories might have dimmed with the years.

"The things we do remember today," he said solemnly, "are as indelibly etched in our minds as anything ever could be."

The crucial questioning concerned the number of shots that were fired and where they landed. The Warren Commission concluded that there were three, one of which missed the presidential limousine, one of which wounded both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally, and one which finally killed the president.

Despite that conclusion, Nellie Connally said, until yesterday her husband had always insisted without reservation that Mr. Connally and Mr. Kennedy were wounded by separate bullets, before the fatal shot was fired. Indirectly at least, that version conflicts with the Warren Commission's findings because it fails to explain the bullet that missed, the one that hit a curbstone several hundred feet in front of the presidential car and kicked up a concrete fragment, nicking a bystander in the cheek. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald could have fired three shots but no more. A fourth shot would suggest the presence of a second gunman.

Undeterred by such arithmetic, Mr. Connally told Life magazine in 1966 that he was positive that he and the president were hit by separate shots.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Connally made a major concession, declaring now that it "might well be" that the single-bullet theory was correct after all and that he and Mr. Kennedy were wounded by the same shot, passing through both the president and Mr. Connally before it lodged in the governor's left thigh.

Mrs. Connally had no such reservations. The first shot, she said, hit Mr. Kennedy, a second bullet hit her husband, and the third killed the president.

"I heard a noise that I didn't think of as a gunshot," she told the committee under questioning by Gary Cornwell, the deputy chief counsel. Sitting in a jumpseat next to her husband and in front of the Kennedys, Mrs. Connally "looked in back and saw the president clutch his hands to his neck," she explained.

"He slumped down in the seat," she said. "I never looked back (at the Kennedys) after John was hit."

Both, however, heard the final shot, the one that killed the president.

'Never Looked Back'

Mrs. Connally said she thought her husband was dead but instinctively pulled him down into her lap. "The only thing I could think of was to pull him down, so maybe they wouldn't hurt him anymore," she testified, as her husband listened, brushing tears from his eyes with a handkerchief. "I never looked back (at the Kennedys) after John was hit."

Both, however, heard the final shot, the one that killed the president.

"It had a very pronounced impact," Mr. Connally said, slamming his hands together with a loud thwack. "I could see blood and brain tissue all over the car. We were covered. There were little pieces of brain tissue as big as your little finger."

At that, Nellie Connally remembered, Jacqueline Kennedy cried out, "They've killed my husband. I have his brains in my hand."

Mr. Connally said he is convinced that the first shot he heard did not hit him, but he does not know whether it hit the president either, as his wife said it did.

"I heard what I thought was a rifle shot," he said of the first report. "I turned (to the right) to see if I could catch the president out of the right corner of my eye. I frankly had a fear of assassination."

Committee Voted Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI) — The House Administration Committee today voted to give the Assassinations Committee an extra \$790,000 to complete its investigation of the murders of Martin Luther King Jr. and President Kennedy.

Before the 9-10 vote, however, the committee stipulated that the probe must be completed by Dec. 31. The funds request now goes to the House floor for a vote.

Assassinations Committee chairman Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, said that the panel would run out of funds by Sept. 15 unless it received the \$790,000.

## Carter Has Put His Prestige on the Line

## Struggle Over U.S. Gas Bill Turns Into Political War

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT) — With President Carter at Camp David trying to bring peace to the Middle East, a domestic political war of classic proportions and far-reaching consequences has taken shape here over a natural-gas bill.

The political infighting is described as intense and equal to that surrounding the Panama Canal treaty last winter. An administration official said that lobbying on his side was "relentless." He asserted that "not an hour goes by that somebody is not meeting with someone to get him on our side."

The effort on the opposition side is the same. A senatorial aide said that his man was talking against the bill "over lunch, on the telephone, in the subway, walking down the corridor, in chance encounters, on the floor."

In all of this, the politicking has shown the economic substance of the bill almost out of sight. Instead, the struggle has made the bill politically the most important piece of legislation of the year and, possibly, of Mr. Carter's term as president.

Large Consequences

Mr. Carter has clearly put his political standing on the line. A victory would most likely give him the upper hand over Congress, while a loss could threaten his chances for a second term. Said one official on Capitol Hill: "The next two weeks may say a lot about his future."

Arrayed on one side of this conflict are the president, with Vice President Mondale as his stand-in for the moment, and Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger, plus Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader, and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

They want the Senate to approve

a compromise bill, drawn up after 16 months of debate and drafting, that the administration considers vital to Mr. Carter's long-delayed energy program. It would gradually remove price controls from newly discovered natural gas by 1985, and it is intended to stimulate the discovery and production of more gas.

Arrayed against the administration is a coalition of senators from gas-producing and gas-consuming states, from conservative and liberal camps, and from the Republican and Democratic Parties. They contend that the bill will give birth to an administrative mess and will satisfy neither producers nor consumers of natural gas.

Two Democrats

The coalition has been patched together by two Democratic senators, Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio and James Abourezk of South Dakota, who are considered liberals. They have been joined by other rebels, perhaps the most prominent of whom is Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

More important, the coalition has won the active support of conservatives, the most notable of whom is Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and probably the most influential politician in the Senate. Along with that has come the support of the minority leader, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., of Tennessee. Sen. Baker will undoubtedly take other Republican votes with him.

Everyone involved with the bill on Capitol Hill and in the administration has been taking head counts on who is for and who is against it. The consensus at the moment is that the proponents, opponents, and undecideds are about equal.

Senator's Aide

An aide to an opposing senator said that some senators were perturbed over the administration's allegedly heavy-handed lobbying, particularly in asserting that the bill is needed to stave off the further weakening of the dollar. "People realize that's not so," he said. The administration has contended

that the gas bill will cut down on imported oil as more domestic gas is produced and substituted for oil as a fuel. The most recent trade figures show, however, that the deficit in the U.S. balance of trade, widely considered a prime cause of the weak dollar, comes from a rapid rise in imports of manufactured goods and a slowdown in U.S. exports.

Further, imports of foreign oil into the United States have been falling steadily for a year due to the increased production of oil in Alaska and a slowdown in consumption due to higher prices of oil and gasoline.

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## Bell Curbs Contacts by Aides To Bar High-Level Influence

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — Attorney General Griffin Bell, seeking to insulate Justice Department decision-makers from improper influence, yesterday barred them from communicating with congressmen, congressional staffs or the White House staff about particular cases.

In an unusual meeting with department lawyers, Mr. Bell announced the ban and other rules designed to deliver on President Carter's 1976 campaign promise to make the attorney general "independent."

"It is improper for any member of Congress, any member of the White House staff or anyone else to attempt to influence anyone in the Justice Department with respect to a particular litigation decision except by legal argument or the provision of relevant facts," Mr. Bell said.

Any communication about cases from Congress or the White House staff with the department's assistant attorneys general, who make prosecution decisions, will be screened by Bell or his two chief aides, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and Associate Attorney General Michael Egan.

Dual Significance

The new rules are significant for two reasons. First, Mr. Bell is known to regard establishment of the independence of the Justice Department, in appearance as well as in reality, as among the most important contributions he can make as attorney general. He referred yesterday to the moves as "something I hope will be left here."

Second, the rules seem to be the broadest steps adopted in recent history to screen out political influence upon a decision, or more often, may give rise to the broad appearance of improper influence," he said.

Nor did he mean to imply, Mr. Bell said, that those exempted from the screening — Cabinet members, state officials, political party officials and recognized interest groups — may never try to exercise improper influence. But the potential is not great enough to require screening their communications, he said.

Mr. Bell said he has asked assistant attorneys general to refer to him, Mr. Egan or Mr. Civiletti "any relevant congressional or White House communications prior to particular litigation decisions. This will include especially any communication whatever that seems even marginally improper."

Each of the seven assistant attorneys general who head litigating divisions have been ordered to report all communications, except press inquiries, about specific cases by persons other than those involved in the litigation, he said.

Los Angeles Times

'No Heat' in Spy Cases

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Mr. Bell said yesterday that he has taken "no heat" from the White House or the State Department over prosecutions of suspected Soviet spies, which some officials believe is contributing to increased U.S.-Soviet tensions.

"I don't know how to handle these things, maybe," he said. "But I don't know that anyone else knows either. Ordinarily, if someone breaks the law, you prosecute him."

Jenkins to Italy Talks

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP) — Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Economic Community, arrived here today for talks with Italian government officials on monetary integration among the EEC member countries.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that the binding budget — which can be exceeded only by special vote of the Congress — takes "account of the two major changes which have occurred in the economy" since the spring budget was formulated, lower unemployment than anticipated and higher inflation.

The House and Senate will meet in conference tomorrow to iron out the differences — most of which are minor — between the two budget resolutions.

Lance Probers

Ask Bank Files

Of Carter, Aide

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 (UPI) — A U.S. grand jury has subpoenaed National Bank of Georgia records of financial transactions by President Carter and his campaign advertising manager, Gerald Ruffoon, the Atlanta Constitution reported in today's editions.

The newspaper said that the grand jury in Atlanta issued the subpoena this week as an outgrowth of its eight-month probe of Bert Lance, former president of the bank and Mr. Carter's first director of the Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Lance resigned as budget director last year while under investigation by several U.S. agencies in connection with his personal financial affairs.

As president of NBG, Lance arranged for the loan of \$4.7 million in two separate transactions to Carter's peanut warehouse business in Plains, the newspaper said. "In addition, the Carter presidential campaign deposited money at NBG."

Mr. Ruffoon, who joined the White House staff two months ago to boost the president's sagging public image, confirmed late yesterday that the subpoena had been issued, according to the article. "I am absolutely confident that any investigation will show there has been no impropriety," he was quoted as saying.

Borrowers From Public

When the federal government runs a deficit it borrows from the public, in competition with private borrowers. That has the tendency to boost interest rates, especially in times such as now when demand for credit is heavy.

The resolution also leaves room for a tax cut of \$15.2 billion in fiscal 1979, which starts Oct. 1, and a continuation of \$8.2 billion of tax credits that were enacted into law in 1975.

The House version leaves room for about \$16.2 billion of tax cuts — the amount specified in the tax bill passed last month by the House. The Senate Finance Committee began work on its version of a tax cut bill today.

Because the fiscal year starts Oct. 1 and the tax cuts become effective on Jan. 1, the Senate budget resolution accommodates a tax cut in the neighborhood of \$19 billion in calendar year 1979.

The deficit under the Senate version will be \$42.3 billion, \$6.2 billion less than the president's mid-year estimate and \$8.6 billion smaller than the resolution Congress passed last spring.



Griffin Bell

## House Strips Wiretap Bill Of Two Central Features

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP) — A few hours after President Carter called for House passage of a bill requiring court orders for wiretaps on foreign agents, the House voted to strip the bill of two of its central features.

By a two-vote margin, 178 to 176, the House adopted an amendment yesterday to limit the court-order requirement to U.S. citizens, thus permitting wiretaps without warrants in such places as foreign embassies.

The House then wiped out by a vote of 224 to 103 a provision of the bill that would create a special seven-judge court to hear applications for warrants permitting wiretaps and other electronic eavesdropping.

"We got crushed out there, just completely annihilated," said Rep. Romano Mazzoli, D-Ky., one of the bill's principal champions.

Carter Statement

In a statement issued at the start of House debate on the bill, Mr.

Carter said its passage would protect privacy rights and "assure intelligence officers who serve our country that their proper activities in this field will be authorized by statute."

The measure passed the Senate 95 to 1 on April 20. Only Sen. William Scott, R-Va., opposed it.

In the House, however, it ran into opposition ranging from liberals such as Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., to more conservative lawmakers such as Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill.

Rep. McClory offered the amendment limiting the warrant requirement to U.S. citizens, arguing that the constitutional guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure does not extend to foreigners.

House Republican Leader John Rhodes of Arizona supported him, saying, "I don't know of any other nation in the world that has legislation like this to protect foreign embassies."

Despite appeals from the bill's supporters to remove partisan politics from consideration, Republicans voted 187 to 11 for the McClory amendment. Democrats divided more evenly, with 165 voting against and 71 for it.

Rep. Drinan voted for the amendments and argued against the bill, saying it would be "a frightening experiment with our civil liberties" because the proceedings of the special courts would be secret.

The Supreme Court has never decided whether the president has the constitutional authority to authorize electronic surveillance without warrants for foreign intelligence purposes, although the justices ruled in 1972 that warrants are required in domestic security cases.

Although previous administrations had resisted proposals to require warrants in foreign intelligence, the Ford and Carter administrations have supported the idea.

A bill backed by former President Ford was approved by Senate committees in 1976, but failed to reach a floor vote. Although it called for warrants in foreign intelligence cases, that bill, unlike the present one, would have reserved the president's "inherent power" to wiretap foreign agents without a warrant in circumstances not covered by the bill.

## Oil Workers Set Belgian Strike

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7 (AP) — Belgian oil industry trade unions decided today on a national strike in refineries starting tomorrow night to protest the closing of a U.S.-owned refinery.

A one-day warning strike ended yesterday. Oil refineries employ 5,000 workers. Overcapacity is affecting most European refineries.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles, which owns the closed Antwerp refinery, claims that it has worked at only 35 percent of capacity since the 1973 oil crisis and has accumulated losses of more than \$30 million. The trade unions want other refineries to hire the 450 workers of the closed plant.

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## 8 Months After Kidnapping

## Empain Resuming Power Over Industrial Empire

PARIS, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Baron Edouard-Jean Empain said today that he intends to resume the presidency of the Empain-Schneider industrial empire which he resigned in April after being held for 63 days by kidnapers.

Baron Empain, 40, just back from rest and recuperation in the United States, laughed and said: "I had a long vacation. It was very good but after five months you get fed up with it."

Asked if he will resume the presidency, the baron answered that "if you mean the presidency of the Empain-Schneider group, certainly, yes."

He remarked that the internalities will be carried out by the board of directors. His chief aide, Rene Engen, who sat next to Baron Empain during a hectic news conference, said in an aside: "It's his board. He chose them and they'll do what he says."

## Power Plays

Although various power plays in his long absence have been hinted at in the press, the baron said: "As you know I'm the preponderant stockholder. You must know that you can't run Schneider without the Baron Empain."

How did he feel about his kidnapping? "It's like a bad movie," he said. "I don't believe it happened to me."

And his kidnapers, six of whom have been arrested? "Most of them are in prison, deprived of liberty," he said. "I know what that is—it's unbearable. And they've been locked up twice as long as I was. I feel sorry for them."

"I think I will go all the way to excusing them. I do excuse them, I forgive them."

Baron Empain confirmed that he was unhappy with the reaction of some members of his "entourage" after his release. He did not elaborate, but added: "I'm not mad at anybody."

"When I was released some of the people around me, instead of surrounding me with affection,

chattering pleasantly, stuck some facts of my private life under my nose. The moment was not well chosen. It was a psychological error."

While the baron was being held prisoner, he was revealed to have been a heavy poker player. Baron Empain confirmed that he plays poker, but when asked if the head of the Empain group should not be irreproachable, he said: "If you know somebody irreproachable let me know. I'd like to meet him."

Asked what advice he would give in a kidnapping victim, he said: "Don't fight. Try to live. Live one hour after another. Be confident. Try to believe that someone will come to help you."

Asked if the kidnapping had changed his life, he said: "I learned about the things that are important. It's not what people think of you. It's being able to get up in the morning, take a shower, shave, have breakfast, talk to people."

As to the loss of his left little finger, which the kidnapers cut off and sent to his family to prove that they held him, the baron said: "It didn't hurt much at first. But the next day or two it was pretty bad. I suffered a lot in the week that followed."

## Tied and Hooded

"It was the first day of my kidnapping. I was tied and hooded. They said they were going to demand a ransom of 80 million francs (about \$19 million). That seemed perfectly ridiculous to me and I told them it was impossible."

"I said, 'let's be reasonable.' They said they were going to cut off my fingertip. I didn't know whether they were bluffing. They went off and talked a bit. Then somebody came back and grabbed my hand. I hardly felt it at first."

He said the kidnapers made him sign a number of letters promising to pay them a ransom once he was freed. "This had no legal value and I knew it," he said.

Asked how much he is worth personally, Baron Empain said: "I couldn't give you an exact figure. Say several tens of millions of francs."



Edouard-Jean Empain  
at press conference

## Benjamin Sonnenberg, 77, a Press Agent as Famous as His Clients

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT) — Benjamin Sonnenberg, 77, a Russian immigrant who became a legendary press agent and a friend of the rich and famous, died of a heart attack here yesterday.

Following the lead of Ivy Lee, Mr. Sonnenberg was one of the American press agents who imposed their own personalities on the public along with those of their clients.

He liked to call himself "a cabinetmaker who fashioned large pedestals for small statues." He was a small figure, round and bald, who made himself conspicuous in any company by his walrus mustache, his dark four-button tailored suits and conversation reinforced

by the names of the famous and epigrams he collected on well-thumbed index cards.

His pedestal was a mansion that Brendan Gill, the drama critic of the New Yorker and the chairman of the Municipal Art Society, has called "surely the greatest private house in New York." The five-story Georgian town house, at 19 Gramercy Park South, and a six-story house adjoining it, are filled with antique silver, brass and furniture, the walls lined with fine drawings and paintings.

Here, several times a week for decades, Mr. Sonnenberg entertained industrialists, celebrities and media contacts. An elegant dinner would usually be followed by the

showing of a new motion picture in the screening room on the top floor.

Born in Brest Litovsk, Russia, he immigrated with his family to New York in 1910. He grew up on the lower East Side, where his father sold cheap clothing from a stand in Grand Street. He graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School, worked and for a time lived at the Henry Street Settlement, spent a year at Columbia College on a scholarship, peddled goods in the Middle West and worked briefly as a reporter on The Flint (Mich.) Daily Journal.

After returning to New York in 1921, Mr. Sonnenberg got a job at the Joint Distribution Committee, which led to an assignment with an American relief mission in Turkey and the Ukraine. Paradoxically, the contrast of his own relatively affluent situation there with the mass poverty around him appears to have determined his course from then on.

He came home in 1923 with little money but an elegant Continental wardrobe. He dabbled in writing and in acting, then drifted into freelance press agency for nightclubs and theaters. In 1924, he married a Henry Street Settlement worker, Hilda Caplan. Their honeymoon, he said, was a 50-cent Chinese lunch, after which both returned to work.

Mr. Sonnenberg entered the big time with an engagement to publicize the new Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1926. He and his clients, who soon included other major hotels, found that the key to prominent play in the press was to promote the presence of newsworthy guests, paying or otherwise.

A great early coup was his mounting of a sort of parade up Broadway for Trader Horn, an African peddler whose ghostwritten memoirs became a best seller.

Ely Culbertson was another early client. Mr. Sonnenberg asserted that he had "sold" contract bridge as newsworthy to an editor of The New York Times, who first objected that "we play poker here" but who finally arranged for a telegraph line to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to report on a Culbertson match.

Adding the Hotel George V in Paris to his string, Mr. Sonnenberg became a friend and promoter of Prince Georges, Marchese, the perfume seller, and through him Bergdorf Goodman and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, who went to work for the store.

In 1950, a New Yorker profile of Mr. Sonnenberg by his friend Geoffrey Hellman recounted that he soon found that he could make far more money representing a few big corporations and their chiefs than by promoting many smaller clients, the winnowed out his clientele accordingly.

Among the companies he enlisted were Lever Brothers, Lipton Tea, Squibb, Pan American World Airways, Sperry, Beech-Nut, CBS, Federated Department Stores and Philip Morris. Among the tycoons were Robert Lehman, William (Wild Bill) Donovan, Samuel Goldwyn, David Selznick, Thomas Corcoran, William Paley and Albert Lasker.

— JOHN L. HESS

## Solomon Slepak

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP) — Solomon Slepak, 87, the father of hatched Jewish dissident Vladimir Slepak, who rejected his son after he announced his intention to emigrate to Israel, has died, the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda said yesterday.

## Clyde G. Kissinger

CABO SAN LUCAS, Mexico, Sept. 7 (UPI) — The body of Denver oil executive Clyde G. Kissinger, 51, was discovered yesterday on a beach here, on the extreme southern tip of Baja California, about 12 miles from where he disappeared Saturday in a storm, officials said.

Mr. Kissinger, 51, and his son, Bradley, 18, drowned when the storm overwhelmed the chartered boat from which they had been fishing off the tip of the Baja peninsula.

Another son, Gregory, 16, reached shore and was found unconscious. Two hikers revived him and called a hospital. A family

spokesman said he now was at home recovering.

Mr. Kissinger was president of the Kissinger Petroleum Corp., a director of the KRM Petroleum Corp. and of the University National Bank, president of the Porter Memorial Hospital Foundation and finance chairman of the Colorado Republican Party.

## Frank Gray Jr.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Sept. 7 (AP) — U.S. District Judge Frank Gray Jr., 70, a figure in the investigation of the missing former Teamsters president, James Hoffa, has died following a lengthy illness.

Judge Gray ordered a special federal grand jury investigation of Hoffa after a fellow judge, the late William Miller, declared a mistrial in a 1962 conspiracy proceeding against Hoffa in Nashville. Judge Miller had been advised of efforts to contact members of the trial jury.

Hoffa was indicted for jury-tampering and the trial was moved to Chattanooga where the union leader was convicted in 1964.

## F. George Tucker

BOWIE, Md., Sept. 7 (AP) — F. George Tucker, 60, former president and chief executive officer of Bowie Race Course and Freehold Raceway, died Monday.

## Mayo Hersey

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Sept. 7 (AP) — Mayo Dyer Hersey, 92, whose research on friction led to methods of reducing wear on various machines and a consequent saving of oil, died Tuesday.

## Tanzania Finds Sign Of Uranium Deposits

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 7 (AP) — Tanzanian authorities said today that preliminary geological studies have indicated deposits of uranium in the country. A statement issued by the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals said that aerial surveys show certain geological anomalies that indicate the possible presence of uranium-bearing rocks.

## Photo Betrays West German Terrorist

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Police hunted for accomplices today after slaying terrorist Willy Peter Stoll in a Chinese restaurant here last night.

Stoll, regarded as one of West Germany's most dangerous terrorists, had been recognized by a waiter when he entered the restaurant, police said. The waiter called police, and headquarters sent two officers in civilian clothes to pick him up at the Shanghai, a small restaurant on Ostrasse near the main railway station.

Stoll, 28, saw them enter the restaurant and head toward him, police said. He stuck his hand in a pocket, apparently going for a gun, but one or both of the policemen

fired first. At least two rounds hit Stoll, who died in an ambulance.

Other diners fled through the door and down the street away from the shooting. Police feared that they might have overlooked two wanted companions of Stoll, Christian Klar and Adelheid Stolz, who might have fled the restaurant in the confusion. Headquarters ordered a thorough search of the area and a number of persons were detained, but Klar and Stolz apparently were not among them.

Controls were established on main roads in the Dueseldorf area, but without known success.

## Unsuccessful Search

The restaurant is near a hotel in which terrorists are said to have stayed last year while planning a bank robbery. Parking lots and streets were searched for a car that Stoll was thought to have used to drive to the restaurant, but it was not found.

Overconfidence apparently led to Stoll's death. He, Klar and Stolz had evaded police for almost a year by changing their appearance from that of scruffy revolutionaries to that of young executives. But a month ago, police shadowed the trio for several hours, thinking that they were someone else.

No arrests were made, but police did obtain fresh photographs, from which they identified the trio. The

## Amin Gives 13 Death Sentence

NAIROBI, Sept. 7 (UPI) — The Uganda radio today reported that President Idi Amin has signed death warrants for 13 persons following a wave of murder and robbery.

The crime wave was sparked by "some Ugandans who have taken the law into their own hands," the radio said, and it warned that the government is determined to stamp out lawlessness.

The broadcast said that the 13 persons facing the death sentence had been tried by the country's high court. It did not specify their crimes.

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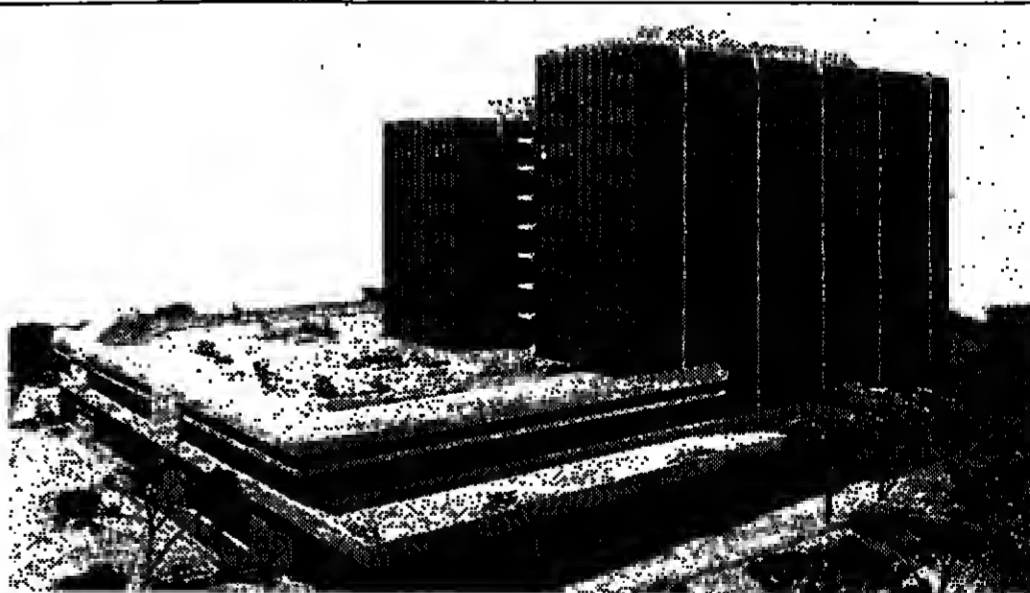
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## Immigrants Deported

## W. Berlin Cracking Down On Asian Refugee Racket

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (NYT) — For three days recently, Abdul Latif Malik, an illegal immigrant from Pakistan, sat without food in a West Berlin refugee home, almost starving to death, after other Pakistanis made off with the cash he had received from West German welfare authorities. The dazed, emaciated peasant from the remote Punjab mountain region was rescued by a team of police officers who found him shivering and food in another camp.

But the man's eventual fate, like that of most others in the mounting influx of Asian and Arab refugees seeking asylum in this city, which is still officially occupied by the four Allied powers of World War II, may be less fortunate. Almost all newcomers face deportation. In the last few days, 591 Pakistanis were put aboard charter flights and sent home.

So far, the deportations and pressure on the Pakistani authorities have not stemmed the flow of immigrants lured by the hope — usually illusory — of finding work and making money.

"They think this is the land of milk and honey," Peter Ulrich of West Berlin's Interior Department said, "but the reality is very different."

In the first eight months of the year, close to 10,000 new immigrants arrived in the outpost city, more than during all of last year. The majority were Pakistanis, more than 5,600 so far, with other large groups coming from India and the Arab countries.

The growing influx, which poses serious problems for the local authorities, has made West Berlin the German center of illegal immigration, with figures twice as high as in the rest of West Germany. The foreigners have little trouble getting here, through neighboring East Germany, since West Berlin,

in line with the Allied policy of an open city, mounts no border controls. Travelers from the East can enter the Allied sectors by subway or elevated railway, just getting off at one of the 200 or more stops in the Western half of the city.

To dissuade the immigration, authorities have begun to look sharply into the operations of what they say is an illicit network of help-mates, including German lawyers and Pakistani travel agents, who are out to make money from the misery of the poor.

One lawyer, who asked not to be identified, said that he made out 20 or more asylum applications for immigrants daily and earned about \$50 from each of the foreigners. "If a man tells me he is a political refugee, I don't ask questions," he said. Authorities have started proceedings against him and against other West Berlin lawyers reported to have handled the bulk of the Pakistani cases.

Under West German law, foreigners seeking permanent residence in West Berlin or West Germany must prove that they are victims of political persecution at home and must formally apply for asylum. Accordingly, the newcomers, most of them illiterate and few with any knowledge of a Western language, are rushed by travel operators immediately upon arrival to a lawyer's office where the necessary papers are made out.

Outlawed Party

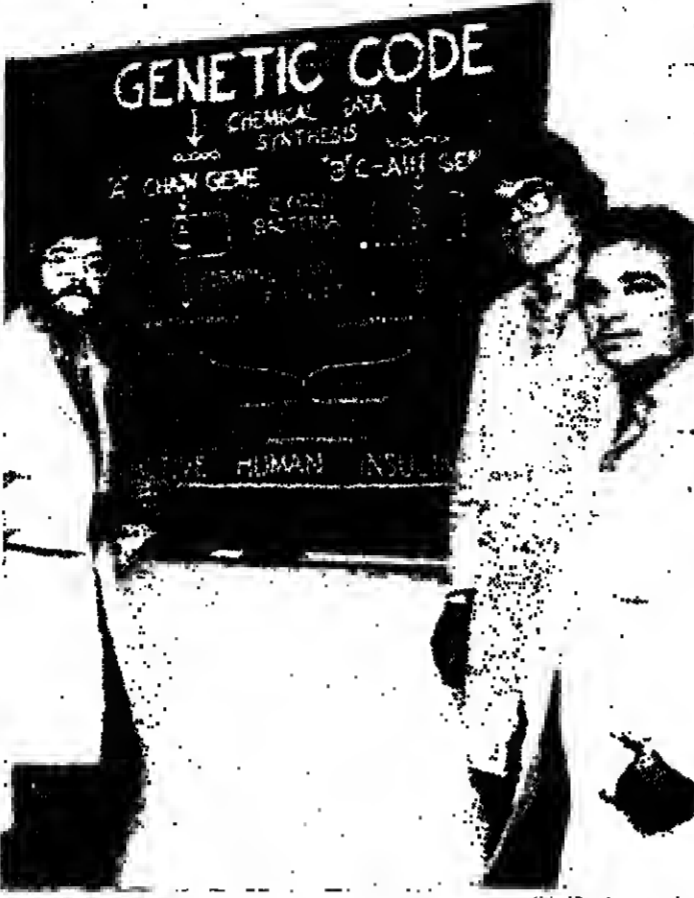
In the case of the Pakistanis the applications generally say that the immigrants were members of the Pakistani People's Party, a group officially outlawed. With that paper in hand, the immigrants register with the police authorities to ask for asylum and qualify for support and shelter while their cases are being studied, a process that can take years. (Since early this week, officials have ruled that simple membership in the Pakistani party or any other political group does not qualify foreigners for asylum.)

Once they are accepted as seeking asylum, the newcomers are given free shelter and receive a daily \$3.50 meal payment. For some of the impoverished men, even that small sum seems a lot.

Abdul Latif Malik, 46, is years older than most of the immigrant Pakistanis, who are generally single men in their early 20s. He was brought to Berlin by a travel agent in Pakistan who persuaded him to sell some of his belongings for travel fees and the fare with the prospect of finding a good job in West Germany.

"I have a family of 14 at home," he said through an interpreter, "but here they tell me I can get out work."

And that is the irony of the situation. With unemployment relatively high among the West Germans and the foreign workers already in the country, the newcomers, rugged mountain people with few marketable skills in a modern industrial society, have little chance of finding employment.



California scientists, from left, Arthur Riggs, David Goeddel and Roberto Crea, explain how they were able to engineer genetically the first artificially produced human insulin.

## U.S. Scientists Succeed In Making Human Insulin

From Wire Dispatches

DUARTE, Calif., Sept. 7 — A team of California scientists has successfully made a biological carbon copy of human insulin — the hormone central to the treatment of diabetes — and grown limited quantities of the molecule in bacterial "factories."

If this achievement can be transferred from a laboratory experiment into a routine industrial operation, it might be possible to produce human insulin on a huge scale for the millions of diabetics in the world who require a daily injection of the hormone to live.

At a press conference yesterday at the City of Hope National Medical Center here, where a significant part of the experiment was carried out, it was revealed that the giant pharmaceutical firm of Eli Lilly and Co. has made an agreement with the experimenters for the commercial development of human insulin.

Researchers at the City of Hope collaborated with scientists from Genentech Inc., a private San Francisco laboratory, that funded the project.

Insulin is a vital hormone that governs the rate at which carbohydrates are burned to supply energy. It is produced in the pancreas, but people with diabetes do not normally produce enough natural insulin.

Regular Supplements

Many diabetics need regular supplements of insulin, which is now taken from the pancreas of cattle and pigs.

Under the process used by the scientists — a process which could fulfill a hope held since the early days of recombinant DNA research — artificial genes producing the insulin hormone are injected into bacteria that become insulin factories.

"This would be the first really useful product that has resulted from the research," said Dr. Arthur Riggs of the City of Hope.

The scientists said that the artificial genes they created were inserted into a type of common bacteria called *E. coli*. When chemical on-off switches were added to the genes and switched on, the bacteria assembled the components of insulin from their own supply of chemicals, the scientists said.

The product, which is then extracted and purified, is chemically identical to the insulin produced by the human pancreas.

The researchers and the Lilly Co. emphasized that it would be a while before a commercial product is available.

Dr. Rachmiel Levine, deputy director of research for the City of Hope, said that it might be from two to five years before all of the animal and clinical tests required by the Food and Drug Administration for a new drug could be completed.

UNESCO to Air Role of Media

PARIS, Sept. 7 (UPI) — A draft declaration on the role of the world's information media will be debated at the general assembly of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The debate at the session, which runs from Oct. 24 to Nov. 29, will center on what part, if any, governments should play in the collection and distribution of news.

Some Third World nations, charging that international news media have distorted and sensationalized news about their countries, have maintained that governments should control what news is published about their countries.

China Visit to E. Europe

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP) — A Chinese financial and economic study mission left Peking today for Yugoslavia and Romania, it was reported.

## Policy Strains Mar Soviet Harvest Cheer

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 — The great harvest of 1978 is dominating the headlines and the autumn heroes of the fields are being hailed, but underneath the public rejoicing Soviet agriculture seems to be in a turmoil.

The government newspaper *Izvestia* has charted progress of the harvest — now two-thirds complete — on its front page daily since mid-July. The party's youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, reported in its regular "Harvest 1978" column that an amateur, all-female orchestra was entertaining workers in the fields around Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine.

The big threshers are working into the night near Moscow. People like Dmitri Agaltsev, a combine operator who personally harvested nearly 1,900 tons of corn in one 17-hour day, are being cited as this fall's heroes.

Western agricultural experts agree that the Kremlin has good reason to be pleased with the harvest. It is likely to meet the target of 220 million tons of grain for the year and might even break the 1976 record of nearly 224 million tons.

And yet, while it might seem like smooth sailing, Soviet agriculture has actually been knocked sharply off balance in recent weeks.

Unusual Plenum

First came an unusual plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee at which President Leonid Brezhnev delivered a scathing attack on agricultural failings.

Within days of that meeting — the first devoted solely to agriculture since 1965 — it was announced that Fyodor Kulakov, youngest member of the ruling Politburo and the man directly responsible for agriculture, had died.

Kremliologists are still scratching their heads over the political implications of the situation. "Agriculture is much more important to the Soviet leadership picture than most of us give it credit for," one commented.

They agree that there seem to be serious differences at the top over the proper future course of agricultural policy, and that these differences are being forced into the foreground by widespread public dissatisfaction with the continuing inability of Soviet agriculture to provide enough of the kinds of food it wants.

"It's necessary for the party to try to show they're doing whatever is possible to improve the situation," a Western expert said. The plenum, convened in early June while Western attention was focused on major dissident trials here, was the Kremlin's attempt to do just that.

## Brezhnev Attacks Agricultural Failings

Soviet agriculture has made some impressive gains since the present leadership took over from the ousted Nikita Khrushchev 14 years ago next month. Mr. Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues have funneled 300 billion rubles (\$445 billion) into the land and equipment with which to farm it. Agriculture's share of the total Soviet capital-investment budget had already climbed from 20 percent to 27 percent during Mr. Khrushchev's last years in power.

The current leadership has done much to close the gap between standards of living on the farm and in the city, by raising farm incomes much faster than factory salaries. Soviet agriculture is said to be the most heavily subsidized in the world, with government payments for agricultural products exceeding the prices charged for them by an estimated 20 billion rubles (nearly \$30 billion) a year.

For all the progress, however, the world's second-greatest industrial power still has to import wheat from its capitalist ideological enemies. Millions of its citizens see fresh meat only rarely. And fresh fruit and vegetables virtually disappear from even the largest cities for months at a time.

As the memory of Stalin's terror fades and the quality of life here improves slowly, Soviet citizens seem less willing to accept such shortcomings without grumbling. And even here, the leadership can ignore grumbling only at its own risk.

"Despite the achieved growth in the output of farming and animal husbandry, the plans for the first two years of the five-year plan were underfulfilled for total gross output and for certain types of products," Mr. Brezhnev conceded in a plenum speech that was reprinted in the Soviet press the next day.

"Each year we allocate more and more capital investments and material resources to the development of agriculture. But it must be said that in some places these investments do not provide the proper return in the form of output."

Mr. Brezhnev's emphasis on capital investment in agriculture during his speech may indicate one of the questions dividing the leadership, analysts believe. It "reveals a sensitivity about the diversion of resources from other sectors of the economy for this purpose," an observer commented.

The Soviet president lashed out at both the Ministry of Agriculture and the state planning committee, Gosplan, for deliberately obstructing progress toward interfarm cooperation. "This would seem to be the hardest attack on leading officials of Gosplan and the ministries since the days of Stalin," an observer said.

The plenum took the unusual step of setting specific agricultural production targets for the 11th five-year plan, which does not even begin until 1981. The targets are extraordinarily detailed, down to the number of self-propelled potato harvesting combines to be delivered during the 1981-1985 period. "Normally, Gosplan would have drafted a plan first," a Western agricultural expert noted. "But there's no indication that happened this time."

— Los Angeles Times

## A Tongan Village's Duty: Protection of Furry Bats

By Charles Hillinger

KOLOVAL, Tonga — Whenever one walks beneath one of the ironwood trees that shade this South Seas village, it bursts into a shrill, deafening hum, for this is Tonga's Sacred Village of the Flying Foxes — and they are easily disturbed.

The pelags, as the Tongans call them, are devilish-looking bats with 3-foot wingspans. The nocturnal flying mammals sleep upside down during the day, hanging from branches.

Filipino Witness Against Aquino Killed in Field

MANILA, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Juan Zamora, a former Communist guerrilla of the outlawed New People's Army who later testified against imprisoned opposition leader Benigno Aquino has been shot and killed in a rice field, the police reported yesterday.

The police said that two men approached Mr. Zamora, 43, Tuesday while he was tending his field. They asked him for a match to light cigarettes, then shot him seven times at close range with a .45-caliber pistol, police said.

Mr. Aquino, a former senator who was considered likely to oppose Mr. Marcos for the presidency, was jailed Sept. 23, 1972, the day on which Mr. Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines.

Three other government state witnesses against Mr. Aquino have been slain in the last two years.

At sundown, hundreds of thousands of the bats awake and fly away from the village to feast on papaya, bananas and other fruit growing wild in the jungles of the Tongan Islands, returning Dracula-like at dawn to the ironwood trees.

To the Tongans, and many other South Seas Islanders, flying foxes are the piece de resistance of a gourmet meal, tossed into stew pots over open fires and then devoured for and all.

But none of the table variety is from Kolovai. To kill one of them is the supreme social sin, for the lifelong duty of the Kolovai villagers to the king of this constitutional monarchy is to protect the bats. In the distant past, the royal family lived here to be near the sacred creatures. If a Tongan kills a flying fox in Kolovai, he or she faces imprisonment and disgrace for life.

The flying foxes obviously have gotten the message that this is a sanctuary. Nowhere in the Pacific is there believed to be as large a concentration of the furry bats.

Kolovai village hums all day with the shrill sounds, emitted through the nostrils of the bats, as they are continually disturbed from their sleep by the more than 1,000 villagers going about their daily activities.

There is a legend that whenever a white flying fox appears here a royal family member will die. The last time an albino appeared, so the story goes, was in 1965 at the death of Queen Salote, mother of the present monarch, King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV.

— Los Angeles Times

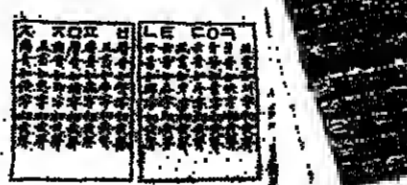
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## War by Other Means

When Clausewitz described war as the pursuit of policy goals "by other means," he gave a substantial warning to diplomats. What they do over the green table could be extended into the green fields; the words they drop to one another could be imitated by men, women and children, falling dead before shot and shell. But there is another aspect of the Clausewitz doctrine that is worth bearing in mind, especially at a time when peace is the watchword and very few are willing to talk of war.

Whether at Camp David or in Arab capitals, whether in Moscow or Washington, the main goal may well be peace. But there are other objectives for which the protagonists are willing to risk war. They are pursuing objectives by peaceful techniques — but they are still pursuing those objectives. And this, to play on Clausewitz's words, might well be called war by other means.

Israel hopes to hold some territory that the Egyptians want — and there are other Arabs who want even more and who are unhappy to see President Sadat in the Maryland hills. Moscow and Washington are quarreling, in subdued voices, about Soviet and American citizens arrested in the Soviet Union and the United States. China and Vietnam are arguing, more loudly, about borders and the treatment of the Chinese in Vietnam, about the relations between Cambodia and Vietnam (into which North Korea seems to be projecting itself on Cambodia's side), about the position of the Soviet Union in Asia. Lebanon is still torn by a complex of issues based on the original Christian-Muslim division; sub-Saharan Africa by internal politics and the position of whites in countries where this problem has not yet been resolved. Guatemala is revealing in strikes and acts of violence the limits of political discussion under the Somoza family. Religious disputes in Iran have become highly political.

All of these tangled situations comprise goals that could be worked out, presumably, by rational human beings seeking just and equitable answers to their problems. But when goals become fixed in human minds, negotiation becomes tough-minded. Parties

seek allies who can apply pressures on their opponents. Tactics of discussion involve flank attacks, central assaults, last stands. War is not only just around the corner from any major negotiation between states or groups that confront one another — it actually enters into the process, in terminology, psychology and frequently in actual, if limited, uses of violence.

This is what none of the parties concerned with the world's present tensions can afford to forget — their approach to the situation may transcend its inherent dangers, or summon up those dangers on every occasion. Negotiation that too closely resembles war can leave the bitterness of war in its wake and threaten the stability of any agreement.

And, of course, such tactics around the bargaining table can produce exactly what the negotiations were supposed to avert: war.

During the latter part of the 19th century in Europe there were many meetings of the continental powers, about the Balkans, about the colonies. The voices were diplomatic, but stern; sometimes a Kaiser might write a letter that was stern but undiplomatic. And the principal states sought allies — the Triple Alliance, the Triple Entente — which might, on the surface, only involve the exchange of glossy uniforms and marshals and generals. But when the chips were down, when an apparently irrelevant murder by a group of terrorists started Austria-Hungary demanding more than it should have done in a normal diplomatic gathering, the alliances suddenly became real armies, crossing real frontiers, and inflicting death and destruction upon the world.

So it is well for the participants at Camp David to pray for peace — and for the world to pray for it wherever it is threatened. But peace demands sacrifices; it cannot be achieved by everyone's assertion of presumed rights when these conflict with the demands of others. A war of words is preferable to a war of bullets, but the one can lead to the other, and wars of words can leave their own casualties.

Clausewitz was right in what he implied.

## Smoke Signals From China

Until recently, the destruction of the thought of Mao Tse-tung in China has been simultaneously urgent and tentative. Urgent because the old man's ideas of periodic revolution (against everyone else) have been found unconvincing to social order; tentative because the Mao legend of omniscience has been a source of cohesion in a society with dangerous centrifugal tendencies. But now that Chinese physicians have come around to the judgment of doctors everywhere that cigarette smoking is dangerous to health, his successors confront a formidable problem: how to wean the world's most addicted na-

tion off the weed without also indicating the great chain-smoking ancestor.

Mao sits puffing in every Chinese memory and he has been loyally imitated in the habit by hundreds of millions of his people. (China last year produced 725 billion cigarettes, or 60 billion more than the United States.) A choice between ancestor worship and progress seems unavoidable. The old man will have to be recast as a weak-minded addict who misled an entire generation or his critical successors will have to be overthrown by a new gang of chain-smoking firebrands. The cause of truth in China, for once, will be easy to track in the months ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Popularity Sweepstakes

In the fickle, seesaw sport called presidential popularity, when it rains, it pours. Jimmy Carter has been taking a beating lately as Congress ignores his Western water policy and tries to duck on energy. Cartoonists still savage him for displaying too much smile while pundits say he is offering too few slogans. And recent polls find his popularity continuing to ebb.

That may now change for the better. The president is taking a stronger stance concerning Congress. And while the summit meeting at Camp David may or may not improve prospects for peace in the Middle East, it is likely to improve the President's political

stature. The next round of polls may well show a popularity upswing.

Such good news can't come a minute too soon, for in the meantime, the momentum is still had. A recent poll finds Mr. Carter's popularity being eroded even in his home state of Georgia. In the 1976 election, 67 percent of Georgians voted for him but now only 41 percent say they would do so in 1980. To top things off, a new critique by British tailors finds Mr. Carter's clothes to be "surprisingly dull." They urge him to "try to make his clothes as cheerful as his smile." What they don't understand is that, for the moment, they are.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Keep the Ceremonial

Vatican traditionalists are said to be upset by Pope John Paul's breezy informality. . . . It is possible at least partly to understand their misgivings. A shrewd atavistic wisdom has taught them the value of splendid ceremonial to poor and simple people who, unversed in theology, discern in such earthly glories a representation or foretaste of another world. . . . What appears meaningless show to the uninstructed nearly always enshrines some profound truth. Nowadays we tend to chuck away whatever is not immediately intelligible.

It were wiser perhaps to keep the ceremonial and lovingly to expound its meaning. A man of Pope John Paul's enchanting person-

al humility is in fact peculiarly suited to do this.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### The New Pope

The new Pope is a good-humored, companionable man. Already, he has served notice on traditionalists in the Vatican that he does not intend to allow himself to become distanced and depersonalized by pagantry. He does not wish himself to be seen as some ikon borne aloft in procession.

By refusing to become the prisoner of Vatican protocol he is demonstrating not only his unadorned faith but also his own spirit of will. It is a promising beginning.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 8, 1903

PARIS — Recounted the five soldiers recently rescued from the Moors at Cape Juby: "Having scarcely set up our tent near the oasis we were surrounded by about 60 Moors, who made a dash for everything we had. They marched us barefoot some 90 kilometers whereupon we were stolen by a shiek." Added Commandant Jaures of the rescuing cruiser: "The shiek pretended he had no authority over the hostages; but inviting him on board to view our guns in action markedly aided his benevolence."

WASHINGTON — When Mr. Hoover made his acceptance speech as the Republican presidential candidate, he declared that he would apply common sense to immigration by recommending the repeal of the "national origins" provision of the present Immigration Act. But Mr. Hoover has exactly the opposite views. Republican headquarters announced today. He has no intention whatever of raising the present barriers against immigration which would result immediately in floods of immigrants surging into the United States.



## Questions About 3 Big Stories

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — With the world's eyes fixed on the Caotien Mountain summit, questions go unasked about three of the biggest stories of the year.

• The escalation of the Communist drive to take over Africa.

A possibility exists that a surface-to-air missile brought down a Rhodesian airliner. If that is true, who armed the terrorists headed by Joshua Nkomo with missiles?

When the Russians tried to arm Cuba with missiles capable of hitting the United States, the U.S. government readily went to the brink of war. If it should turn out that the Russians are supplying missiles to terrorists in Africa (and that is not yet proven), should we not at least stop trying to undermine the "internal settlement?"

What would we do if Palestinian terrorists were supplied with missiles? Or Puerto Rican nationalists?

• The biggest money-stealing scandal in the history of the American government.

On July 26, after being shown evidence of widespread corruption, Jimmy Carter authorized the Justice Department to enter the investigation of the General Services Administration. On July 27, he authorized the firing of Robert T. Griffin, a Tip O'Neill crony who had been with the agency for 35 years and had been its acting head during the "76-77" interregnum.

At the time, we were told that the Griffin dismissal was just a matter of bureaucratic incompatibility: Tip's man just couldn't get along with the new agency chief. But why should the president risk a major blowup with his much-needed House speaker over a simple patronage matter?

#### Real Reason?

What was the real reason for firing Tip's man? We have been assured that Mr. Griffin is a man of "high moral character and personal integrity;" if so, why was he not left in place to help ferret out the grafters in the agency he knew better than anybody?

If, on the other hand, Mr. Griffin was seen to be personally honest but likely to protect his old pals, or to drag a foot if the investigation reached congressional waters, why have we cut a few deals, then why was Tip's crony given a \$50,000 sinecure in the Carter White House? That's quite a place to put somebody you do not trust.

• The theft of vital national security information about the super-secret U.S. "Big Bird" satellite.

The United States has a dozen photographic reconnaissance satellites sensitive enough to read the license plates on the cars of Kremlin officials. This "Big Bird" is the best source of intelligence available to verify Soviet SALT compliance. Three weeks ago, a 23-year-old clerk named William Kampiles, who had worked for the CIA eight months last year, was arrested for

stealing the manual of this ultra-secret satellite and selling it to the Soviet Union.

Inquiring senators have been told that only three numbered copies of this document were at CIA headquarters. Stanfield Turner's ashen-faced aides have been fumbling for answers to questions like these:

How was it possible for a new, young clerk to be in possession of the most sensitive information the United States possesses?

#### Incredible Luxury

What kind of security system information does the CIA have that permits a clerk to take home a document too large to fold? And what incredible luxury permits one of three copies of the nation's closest-held manual to be missing for 10 months with nobody noticing?

What kind of intelligence show is Adm. Turner running that picks up signs that the Russians were making significant changes in counterintelligence the "Big Bird" — without setting off alarms throughout the agency?

A profoundly experienced intelligence operative tells me that this may be "the most dangerous penetration of our intelligence since the Soviets put a man in the National Security Agency in the late '50s." This concern goes deeper than the loss of one great secret and beyond the need to tighten security procedures. It rejects the notion that any young man can get himself hired by the CIA, be given immediate access to the most intimate secrets of a nation's arsenal, and be able to walk out one sunny day with the single secret that the Russians want most.

The content of intelligence professions is that this episode may indicate the presence of a Soviet "agent in place" high up in the CIA. The possibility of an American Philby always draws great chuckles from U.S. leaders; but put on the eyeglasses of the legendary Edward Jay Epstein or coeditor Graham Greene and ask along with me:

Who at CIA recruited this young man? Who would know to what place to direct him, or his cut-out, for the manual? Who knew of pre-

vious Soviet espionage probes aimed at this kind of reconnaissance information? Was this defector "burned" — deliberately turned in — to protect the agent in place? The CIA might try to brush off these questions as fanciful, contending instead that the recent theft was the work of one man trying to make some money — but more than one senator of the Select Intelligence Committee is working on the assumption that our intelligence agency has been infiltrated.

## The Uses of Soviet Humor

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — American academicians being a tireless lot, they have undertaken a study of Soviet humor, all of which led to a recent session at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies. It was an instructive evening, as a reading of the transcript reveals, even though it does not tell us much we could not readily intuit, namely that man is born to laugh, that laughter is the supreme tonic — indeed, Aristotle singled out man's capacity to laugh as distinctive.

And, we learn, of course, that jokes that are funny in some cultures are utterly mystifying in others. A generation ago, after 15 years of Hitler and a world war, a random sample of Germans was shown Charles Addams' classical cartoon depicting a skier whose tracks showed him somehow to have slipped past a tree with one ski on either side of the trunk. The Germans diligently proffered naturalistic explanations about how such a thing might be contrived by trick movements of one sort or another.

Thus literally would Russians receive many American jokes, and vice versa. But . . . there is a true, as distinguished from a synthetic, detente in respect of humor that is at once highly topical and yet transcendental.

In America, the scholars seem to agree, s-o-x is the *font et origo* of

most jokes. Sex jokes in the Soviet Union exist but not as abundantly as jokes at the expense of the Soviet system and Soviet officials. The generic Soviet joke, which probably was invented a week after Lenin took power, is: "What is the difference between capitalism and socialism?" To which the answer is "capitalism is the exploitation of man by man, and socialism is the exploitation of man by woman." Prof. Stephen Cohen gave as the next most standard joke, "Is it possible to build socialism in one country, say, Holland?"

Of course, but what have you got against Holland?

On my first trip to the Soviet Union I was most solemnly warned at a State Department briefing that jokes at the expense of Lenin were not under any circumstances to be attempted: that in Soviet circles such jokes would be the equivalent of jokes about God at a Baptist convention. That year was more over the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, and the celebration of that monster's brief but decisive leverage on world history was at the saturation level — after reaching the figure 100, I gave up counting publications featuring the face of Lenin at a single large newsstand in Moscow. In Poland there was a book of pictures — I do not exaggerate — of the home of the dentist in Wroclaw who had once treated Lenin's teeth. Even so I heard . . .

"Question (scholarmaster to student): 'What was the most important historical development in 1875?' Answer: 'Lenin was five years old.'"

#### Where's Lenin?

The Kennan people even dug up a joke that combined Lenin and sex, and that takes a lot of ingenuity, and a little patience. Here it is, as recited by Sovietologist Abraham Brumberg: "As its contribution to the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the Polish govern-

ment ordered its most prestigious director to produce a film called 'Lenin in Poland.'"

When the film opens at a special showing for the Soviet Politburo, the startled audience sees no other than the accused Judas Trotsky lying naked in bed and making love to — of all people — Lenin's wife, Krupskaya. Brezhnev flies into a towering rage. "Who is that man?" he exclaims. "Why, that's Trotsky." "That's Krupskaya," the Polish official explains. "And where is Lenin?" Brezhnev demands, quite beside himself. "Oh," comes the reply, "Lenin is in Poland."

Endlessly useful is the central story of what happens when you make the wrong political affiliation. Just before the last great purge trial, three men met in a jail cell, explaining how they had come to be arrested. The first says: "I was arrested because I was against Stalin." The second says: "I was arrested because I was for Bukharin." The third says: "I'm Bukharin." That one replayed a dozen years later in Czechoslovakia, substituting Slansky; and yet again in another dozen years, featuring Dubcek.

Why not use the Soviet capacity for humor, Dr. Brumberg asks in an article in the *New Leader*. "When Soviet historians produce a sycophantic piece of rubbish about Leonid Brezhnev, why do American experts on Russia feel compelled bravely to point out its errors? Does a piece of absurd propaganda deserve earnest consideration? Must we dredge up statistics to disprove Soviet statistics? Must we palpatingly claim inferiority by being dignified with tedious scholarly rebuttals?"

Bob Hope for head of Voice of America.

## Deauville Festival

## A Cinematic Grab Bag With a Solemn Touch

By Thomas Quinn Curran

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 7 (IHT) — The all-American film week at Deauville, now in progress, is the only foreign festival devoted exclusively to the U.S. cinema. Established four years ago, it is under the patronage of Deauville's mayor, Anne d'Ornano, and under the supervision of its co-founders, Andre Hamili and Lionel Chouchan.

Its present session is graced by two legendary guests from Hollywood: Gloria Swanson and director King Vidor. Both these eminent screen figures made their debuts in the movies over 50 years ago, a fact their appearances belie, and both are still active in the art. Miss Swanson, who has been acting on Broadway and on television lately, is to star in a new film this winter and Vidor, having completed a book on film direction, is preparing another script. On Monday evening Mrs. d'Ornano bestowed the medal of Deauville upon them and similarly honored two other American cinema guests, Kirk Douglas and Norman Jewison.

The 1978 Deauville program, like that of all such festivals, is a grab bag. It opened with an inaugural ball in the casino's Hall of Mirrors, a full-dress soiree, but its initial films were of a solemn nature.

The first was "The Last Campaign," a documentary of the last days of Sen. Robert Kennedy. Edited by Barbara Frank, it is cut from footage covering the final stages of his tour to gain the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968. Its showing was prefaced by an address by U.S. Ambassador to France Arthur Hartman, and Pierre Salinger, who is seen in some of its scenes, delivered a brief introduction. Minus the customary trappings, such as the "voice over" and flash-forwards, it presents vividly a page from history in screen form.

It was followed by Norman Jewi-

son's "F.I.S.T.," a fiction feature, which dramatizes the rise of the American labor movement from its organizing struggles and bloody strikes in the Depression era to its subsequent political and economic control. It relates the career of a union organizer who, to protect his followers against attacks by company goons, resorts to gangland protection. Later, when he is enthroned in high estate, this old debt must be paid. He finds himself in a Cornelian situation, with expediency at war with conscience forcing a decision upon him.

In execution, the earlier sections of "F.I.S.T." are the most graphic and persuasive: the brutal battles of underpaid workers opposed by the strong-arm methods of their employers in the 1930s. The scenario would disclose the corruption that power breeds, and in the second half one finds the rugged, bold union chiefs grown sleek and swinish, their victory won. They have conquered, but they are captives of the underworld lords who have aided them.

Here the film descends to familiar banalities, its depiction of characters and circumstances weakening, to become a gangster movie against a Washington setting with the Mafia czars issuing orders and gunning down those who refuse to obey. Sylvester Stallone, star-actor of "Rocky," has written the screenplay, with Joe Eszterhas, and is effective as the brave labor organizer of the beginning and acceptable as the ex-manual laborer become union boss, while Jewison's staging of the opening sequences lends them a fine theatrical force.

Novelty from Hollywood is so uncommon that it is always welcome and certainly the idea of filming an Ibsen play is more commendable than churning out another



Sylvester Stallone harangues followers in "F.I.S.T.," the story of a union leader's rise.

er bank-robbery movie. Alas, worthy ambition meets defeat at the hands of artistic incompetence in the screen version of "An Enemy of the People."

Steve McQueen, evidently feeling the urge for an image change, is Stockman, the doctor of a 19th-century Norwegian town, who falls afoul of the community and is scourged by its wrath when he discovers and would make public that the local spa, source of the town's prosperity, is polluted.

The William Archer translations of Ibsen are held to be stiff and pompous, but the subsequent English subtitles are scarcely improvements. The dialogue here, borrowed from Arthur Miller's adaptation, is so sprinkled with jolting Americanisms that it would be more suited to a Broadway melodrama. The direction of George Schaefer is oppressively pedestrian, making no use of cinematic possibilities, and the acting is that of a provincial stock company on an off night. Adding to the absurdity of the proceedings is the makeup, which seems to have equipped everyone — save Bibi Andersson, who plays Mrs. Stockholm — with flowing beards, so that the general impression is that of the Seven Dwarfs conferring with a collection of department-store Santa Clauses. McQueen, bewhiskered and bewildered, sports goggles and a thick, tousled wig, additions that suggest he is impersonating the hirsute poet, Allen Ginsberg.

Two comedies, both offbeat, have brightened the program. Paul Aarao's "A Different Story" is unusual in matter, the tale of an effeminate dress designer and a young woman of sapphire inclinations who fall in love and wed. It has been afforded farce treatment and is amusingly acted by Perry King and Meg Foster as the odd

couple and by Valerie Curtin as a hysterical leftover. Both the lines and the casual management of situations disclose an airy comic gift.

"I Wanna Hold Your Hand," the first full-length film by Robert Zemeckis, is a slapstick depiction of the impact made by the Beatles' 1964 New York visit on their teenage fans. Zemeckis has the Mack Sennett flair for sight gags and accelerated tempo and distills a circus romp from his cartoons of Beatle idolatry. Almost every scene stalks the loud roar and bags it and the proceedings are charged with contagious zest. It is often very funny stuff.

A gloomy guest was "The Private

Files of J. Edgar Hoover," a supposed biography of the late top cop. The departed founder and further of the FBI seems to have kept his own secrets well, for the scenario, composed and directed by Larry Cohen, appears to have been culled from a store of unreliable and stale little-tattle. It is a sort of a gossip column containing, unfortunately, no new or revealing scandal. It blazes forth rumors long whispered of dark doings in high places.

The portrait of Hoover, though lurid and unflattering, is hazy and enigmatic. Various public figures are aped, none of them very sympathetically. Though caged in sensational trash, Broderick Crawford delivers a commanding personification of the Hoover of the final chapters.

## High Priority for Revolutionary Society

By Margot Kernan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A delegation of American film critics who visited Cuba this summer discovered a third-world revolutionary society in which movies have a surprisingly high priority.

In fact, the first cultural act of the revolutionary government in 1959 was to establish the Cuban Institute of the Cinematographic Arts and Industries (ICAIC), headed by Alfredo Guevara. Before the revolution, there was only a token industry, mostly devoted to pornography.

Twenty years later, Cuba produces about 130 films a year — features, documentaries, newsreels and cartoons — the work of 10 feature-film directors and about 20 documentary directors. In addition, ICAIC is responsible for more than 100 cine-movie units, which use trucks, and sometimes even boats and mules, to bring movies to the people in remote areas.

In the early days of the Soviet Union, Lenin also stressed the importance of film, especially newsreels, when he told the commissar of education that "for us, cinema is the most important of all the arts." And like the first revolutionary works of Sergei Eisenstein and Dziga Vertov, Cuban movies are rich in technical finesse, inventive, concrete, and nothing like the Hollywood product they do, in fact, often admire.

Although not dogmatic, Cuban films do put social goals in the foreground. Examples include Cortazar's "The Teacher," a prize winner at the Berlin Festival, which deals with the 1961 literacy campaign, or Sara Gomez' "One Way or Another," about the struggle of a poor neighborhood to transform itself. And the most popular documenta-

ry feature has been Miguel Fleitas' "The War in Angola," a report on the victory of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, with the help of Cuban soldiers, in 1976.

The American delegation viewed 22 films at the Cuban Film Institute and were struck by the absence of movie stereotypes. The trappings of consumerism — fast cars, lush starlets, stories of sex and crime — are deliberately excluded as a harmful legacy of capitalism, a kind of "cultural colonialism." Moreover, there are no stars in Cuban films, just ordinary people with whom audiences can identify. As one director pointed out, "When people are made to want to be pretty, ugly people feel bad."

Nonetheless, Hollywood movies remain very popular in Cuba, in spite of the U.S. blockade that forbids trade between the two countries. Jorge Fraga, director of the documentary, "The New School," said that if Brezhnev and Carter were both to speak in Havana on the same day, everyone would go hear Brezhnev; but if the choice were between a Russian and an American movie, everyone would choose the American one.

TV Show  
A popular weekly television show, "24 Times a Second," takes films apart to show, as Guevara has said, "all the tricks that the cinema uses, especially the commercial cinema, to strike at the sensitivity of the spectator." For instance, when "Jaws" opened in Havana, the program devoted three sessions to it. One showed how the mechanical shark worked, one gave an interview with a marine biologist who explained real shark behavior and one presented videotaped interviews with members of the "Jaws" audience.

A hundred and one movie theaters, including the ICAIC Cinematheque, are listed in the schedule of film showings in Granma, the daily newspaper of the Cuban Communist Party, and during the week that the delegation was there Roman Polanski's "Chinatown," Alfred Hitchcock's "Vertigo," John Ford's "The Sun Shines Bright" and Tomas Gutierrez Alea's Chicago Festival prize-winner, "The Last Supper," were among the films on exhibition, along with "Jaws" and "The Godfather."

Not all Hollywood movies reached Cuba illegally. Francis Ford Coppola brought in his own print of "Godfather II" (commended by one Cuban director for its careful reconstruction of the revolution), and some U.S. films are bought from European distributors at inflated prices.

The Analyses  
When "The Godfather" ("El Padrino") appeared, it too was analyzed on television and exhibited at 12 theaters at once so that there would not be long lines advertising the film. Before it opened, there was also a detailed article in Granma giving historical background about the Mafia (without mentioning the film).

If all this makes going to the movies in Cuba sound like going to school, that's partly true. Cuban directors feel that movies are one of the most effective ways of reaching and educating people. But they work to find engaging ways of presenting information, and the old cliches of socialist realism have been tossed out the window.

Margot Kernan teaches film at George Washington University and was a member of the American film critics' delegation that visited Havana.

## Sharps and Flats

LONDON — The Horace Silver Quintet is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

The Tubes, Frank Zappa and Peter Gabriel are the co-headliners of the Knebworth Festival (near Stevenage in Hertfordshire) on Sept. 9. The show starts at 11 in the morning.

PARIS — Sugar Blue's Band is at the Campagne Premiere through Sept. 10, as is the Afro-Reggae group Monasse. The David Murray Quartet plays there on Sept. 11 and 12 at 8 p.m. Elsewhere, the group is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain, and Benny Waters is at the Cava de la Huchette, also nightly. The group Air is at the Chapelle des Lombards through Sept. 12 and stridentman Joe Turner, just back from New York's Cookery Club, is at the Calavados.

The French Communist Party's annual festival will be held on Sept. 9 and 10 in the Parisian suburb of La Courneuve. Many international acts will be on the program, such as Don Cherry with Lou Reed's rhythm section, Genesis, Maxine Le Forrester and Latif Khan. CANNES — The Delta Rhythm Boys are headlining the Palm Gardens Casino during the month of September. HANAU, West Germany — Lou Blackburn's jazz group Monobase will be at the Stadthalle on Sept. 10 during the city's cultural festival. The town is near Frankfurt.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Grease" by Frankie Valli, and in Britain, "Three Times a Lady" by The Commodores.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## U.S. Researcher Probes Variations

## Sleep Patterns Are Called Hereditary

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (IHT) — If you are an insomniac or a somnolent individual, don't fight the habit, urges Dr. Wilse Webb, a University of Florida sleep researcher. Dr. Webb says that the reason some people need 12 hours of sleep while others need only 5 is due to the fact that sleep patterns are hereditary.

Dr. Webb has been conducting sleep experiments for 18 years in an attempt to determine how much sleep an individual needs and the effects of disrupted slumber.

Recent results of his experiments and research show that sleep is

determined by a natural biological rhythm which is inherited from one's ancestors. Since this built-in natural sleep system is difficult to change, Dr. Webb explains, "an individual really shouldn't fight the urge to sleep longer. We can't will ourselves to sleep less, for example, any more than we can will ourselves to grow a third leg."

Even though sleep patterns tend to remain constant from generation to generation, Dr. Webb reports that Americans today, on the average, sleep one and a half hours less daily than they did 60 years ago.

For most adults nowadays, the average amount of sleep is seven

and a half hours. About 15 percent sleep less than six and a half hours and another 15 percent sleep for more than eight and a half hours.

Although Americans are "squeezing sleep" and trying to break hereditary habits, Dr. Webb notes that at least we haven't reached the level of the elephant or short-tailed shrew, which get by on only two hours of sleep. Gorillas and cats, on the other hand, sleep about 14 out of every 24 hours.

Dr. Webb says different patterns of sleep are caused by "an evolutionary, adaptive relationship between the organism and its environment, i.e., people and certain animals sleep when and as long as they do because at some point in their development that schedule meant the difference between life and death." If an individual can get by on five hours of sleep, Dr. Webb reasons that it probably means his ancestors were forced to get by on that amount.

The change in the sleep average indicates not so much a change of habits by ancestors but a change in modern society. Dr. Webb describes this change as the "Edison effect," whereby "the electric light, while ripping away our cocoon of darkness, has expanded our activities by turning night into day and nibbling away at our slumber time."

## Minimal Change

However, over the past 100 years, the change has been minimal and most Americans still tend to need between six and a half and eight and a half hours of sleep.

In addition to the younger individual's sleeping patterns, Dr. Webb has also been studying the sleeping habits of those over 50. Volunteers for this research were isolated for 16 days while researchers measured and monitored their responses to changes in their sleep schedules. Some preliminary findings show that the elderly have a more fragile sleep system that is less capable of coping with changes. Dr. Webb also discovered that heart disease, strokes, cancer and suicide increases among the elderly are tied to patterns of extremely long or short nightly sleep.

Other conditions that adversely affect the older individual's sleep are the influence of drugs, which "unquestionably depress respiration," and frequent arousals from and disruptions of sleep, which also affect breathing.

Dr. Webb's research is sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.



Psychologist Dr. Wilse Webb is shown here in sleep laboratory.

## The Garlic Cure for Cholesterol

BONN, Sept. 7 (UPI) — West German researchers have a new solution to the problem of cholesterol-clogged blood vessels — garlic.

Old wives have for centuries claimed that garlic cures many ills, from snake bites to toothache. Now, according to Prof. Hans Reuter of Cologne, there is proof that garlic helps clear the fat accumulating in the blood vessels of those who love to eat rich food, thereby reducing the danger of heart attacks.

Tests showed that volunteers fed butter containing 50 grams of garlic oil in gelatin capsules had a cholesterol level considerably lower than that of a control group fed butter without garlic. In another experiment, patients ate 3 grams of raw garlic daily. After four weeks

their cholesterol level dropped markedly.

According to Prof. Reuter, garlic not only drives out the unwanted fats in the blood, but also kills bacteria such as those causing diphtheria and tuberculosis. He said garlic was in some cases more effective than penicillin and other conventional antibiotics.

And, apart from the smell, garlic has no undesirable side effects, he said.

"If everybody were to eat garlic regularly, as in many southern countries," Prof. Reuter said, "the smell would bother no one."

To get the full benefit of this herbal cure, he said, fresh garlic must be used. Garlic powder will not be used. Garlic powder will not be used. Garlic powder will not be used.

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## First Trade-Data Report

China Posts Surplus  
In First-Half Trade

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — Peking, disclosing trade statistics for the first time, reported that first-half exports grew 29 percent and imports 60 percent from the 1977 period. But monetary figures were not given.

Western analysts put the total trade in the first half at more than \$9.5 billion, registering a \$250-million trade surplus.

The report, from the official Hsinhua news agency, said China posted "a small trade surplus" and added that industrial exports continued to rise as a percentage of overall trade, with considerable increases in exports of crude oil, coal and cotton fabrics.

Trade for the full year probably will exceed \$19 billion, about 30 percent above the 1977 record, they noted.

Among imports, Hsinhua said, technology and whole plants rose 70 percent and electrical equipment, machinery, meters and instruments 41 percent. Import gains also were recorded for raw materials, farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and insecticides.

Western analysts, by applying the Chinese report to the half-year

statistics available from China's trading partners, estimate exports in the six months at \$4.9 billion and imports at \$4.65 billion.

These figures are not universally accepted by any means. Some analysts argue that different computation methods yield different figures. It is not known, for example, whether the Chinese use the renminbi (yuan), their currency, or the U.S. dollar in calculating the value of their trade, or what exchange rates they employ.

The analysts agree, however, that the real growth in trade was significant, regardless of computation method. Some analysts put the growth rate for Chinese exports at 15 percent, which compared with an average annual increase of about 10 percent since 1970.

According to the analysts, oil exports increased between 10 and 12 percent in value from the first half of 1977, while exports of light manufactures, particularly cotton textiles and clothing, probably increased more than any other category. Agriculture's share of total exports may have declined slightly, they say.

## Wider Trade Accords

Hsinhua said China signed more trade agreements and contracts with foreign concerns in the first half than in the corresponding 1977 period, noting that China signed a long-term trade agreement with Japan and another with the European Community.

If China's first-half trade exceeded \$9.5 billion, total trade for the year is likely to exceed \$19 billion, about \$5 billion more than the 1977 level, the analysts say. A heavy second-half trade is due in part to the seasonal nature of many Chinese agricultural exports and to the usual all-out effort at year's end to fulfill state plans.

Chinese imports in the second half are likely to keep pace with exports or even exceed them. This is due partly to large wheat purchases, made in January, and to a drought in other grain areas this year, and by a late start in the summer, which hindered the harvest. China also is stepping up imports of industrial supplies, capital goods and technology in its drive for rapid economic modernization.

The sharp appreciation of the Japanese yen — Japan is China's major trading partner — coupled with the depreciation of the dollar, tends to drive up the dollar value of China's trade. Hence, analysts say, Chinese imports could amount to more than \$10 billion for the year.

Italy Reaffirms  
Its Intentions  
To Join EMS

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti reaffirmed his country's intentions to join the proposed European Monetary System in talks today with Common Market president Roy Jenkins.

At the same time, Mr. Andreotti emphasized that the EMS cannot be allowed to exacerbate the economic weaknesses of "less-favored countries" such as Italy.

A pegging of the lira to other European currencies within the EMS could hurt the competitiveness of Italian exports because the Italian currency would not be able to decline in value rapidly enough to compensate for the nation's comparatively high inflation rate.

Sources said Mr. Jenkins recognized the Italian government's proposed three-year economic plan as "indispensable" to a general Italian economic recovery.

## France to Modify Bank Taxing System

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — The taxation system governing French banks and financial institutions will be modified under next year's budget in a bid to bring it in line with that prevailing in other members of the European Economic Community.

The government proposes to

abolish the current "special tax" on financial operations as of Jan. 1, 1979, and replace it with the standard rate (17.6 percent) of value added tax. Normal banking operations, however, would be exempted.

Banks would have the option of paying VAT in lieu of the current special tax on their financial opera-

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## China Oil-Deal Report 'Premature'

U.S. sources close to U.S.-China talks on offshore oil-exploration concessions labeled reports of an agreement between the country and a U.S. oil concern as premature (HT, Sept. 7). "I would be very much surprised" if such agreements have been concluded, Stanley Young, vice president of the Washington-based National Council for U.S.-China Trade, said. "The U.S. firms that have been there are still doing their homework," he says. Several U.S. oil companies have sent high-level delegations to China in recent weeks to discuss offshore oil exploration. It was learned that yet another U.S. oil company, the sixth involved, Standard Oil of Indiana, also had a delegation in China recently. Indiana Standard confirms that John Swearingen, chairman, was in Peking in early July and "did discuss possible offshore oil exploration." Pennzoil, Exxon, Union Oil of California have already sent delegations to Peking, Phillips Petroleum has its delegation there at the moment, and Mobil will be sending a delegation this autumn. None of the companies would confirm that it had gone beyond the preliminary stage in discussions with the Chinese regarding offshore oil exploration. Sources suggested that the Japanese report from China may have misinterpreted Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's references to the preliminary talks held by the Chinese and these U.S. oil delegations.

## U.S. Car Sales a Record in August

With deliveries of both domestic and imported models at record levels, U.S. car sales in August rose 2.9 percent from a year earlier. Import sales were particularly strong after several months of declining sales caused largely by recent steep price boosts. A survey of leading importers showed they sold about

206,000 units, 1.2 percent above the previous record 202,500 sold in August, 1977. U.S.-built car sales totaled 750,960 units, up 3.4 percent from 726,422. Total sales were about 956,960, a 2.9 percent increase from the previous record 929,922 in August last year. Foreign-car sales accounted for 21.5 percent of the market, well above the levels of recent months, but below the year-earlier 21.9-percent share. Domestic sales were paced by record deliveries of General Motors cars, which rose 14.3 percent in August. Ford's sales fell about 2.2 percent, while Chrysler posted a 12-percent drop.

## U.K. Cars Sales Also a Record

August car sales in Britain rose to a record monthly high of 249,486, but imports took a record 53.8 percent of the market compared with 50.8 percent a year earlier, the previous record. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders say the August new-car registrations were up 24.6 percent from 200,310 a year earlier and up 6.5 percent from the previous record of 234,327 in August 1975. In the first eight months of this year, new sales of 1,811,623 were 2.3 percent above year-earlier levels. So far this year imports have taken 48.4 percent of all sales compared with 44.5 percent in the first eight months of 1977. BL Ltd., formerly British Leyland, was the top seller with 57,633 new car registrations for a 23.1-percent market share. Ford Motor, of Britain, sold 56,673 cars for a 22.7-percent market share. Vauxhall Motors, the British GM subsidiary, 16,781 or 6.8 percent and Chrysler U.K., 15,419 or 6.2 percent. Sales of Japanese cars totaled 31,220 for a 12.5-percent share, compared with year-earlier sales of 28,464 for a 14.2-percent market share, with eight-month sales rising to 131,793, or 11.1 percent of the market, from 100,022, or 10.4 percent, a year earlier.

## Britain's 2 Largest Companies

## BP and ICI Report Decline in Earnings

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — British Petroleum and Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's two largest companies, both reported lower net earnings for the first half of 1978.

BP's net income, before extraordinary items, fell by 18.8 percent in the half to £206.4 million from £254.3 million a year earlier. Net sales proceeds, after customs duties and sales taxes, rose by 17.5 percent to £6.91 billion from £5.89 billion.

In the second quarter, however, BP posted a 10.3-percent rise in net income to £120.8 million from £109.5 million. Net sales increased by 24.8 percent to £3.6 billion from £2.88 billion.

BP declared an interim dividend of 7.795 pence a share, plus a 0.229 pence additional dividend related to 1977, compared with 6.981 pence a year earlier. The British government holds a majority interest in BP.

## Ship Results

For the first time, the results of

included in the group's results on a consolidated basis, with effect from Jan. 1. In contrast, the 1977 results included Solihio's results on an equity-accounting basis. As a result, group net income for the first quarter of 1978 is now £85.6 million compared with £80.6 million as previously declared.

The results have also been restated to reflect a change in BP's method of accounting for deferred tax introduced at the end of 1977. The effect on income was an increase from £166.2 million to £254.3 million from January to June 1977.

BP said it has benefited during the second quarter not only from the increased interest in Solihio as compared with the corresponding 1977 period but also from the increase in Solihio's profit arising from Alaskan crude oil production, which commenced June 20, 1977.

ICI, meanwhile, reported a 6.1-percent drop in net profit for the first half of 1978 at £153 million compared with £163 million a year earlier. Sales fell by 8.2 percent to £2.22 billion from £2.41 billion.

ICI said that the higher average value of sterling in the first half of 1978 compared with last year resulted in reductions in the values of overseas sales and exports from Britain.

## Swiss Prices Off 0.8%

BERN, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices declined 0.8 percent in August from a month earlier and were down 3.5 percent from a year ago, according to official figures released today. At the end of August, the wholesale price index (1963 equals 100) stood at 141.9, down from 143.0 in July and down from 147.1 a year earlier.

## IMF Gold Brings \$212.5

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund yesterday said it sold 603,600 ounces of gold at an average price of \$212.50 an ounce.

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## In Foreign Exchange Market

## U.S. Reduces Dollar Purchases

By Colleen Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT) — The amount of Federal Reserve and Treasury intervention in the foreign exchange market in New York decreased to \$332.3 million in the quarter ended July 31 from the \$1.26 billion that monetary authorities used on behalf of the dollar in the preceding quarter, the Fed reports.

The intervention involved the sale of the equivalent of \$300.3 million in Deutsche marks and \$32 million in Swiss francs.

Fed officials, terming the U.S. dollar "seriously undervalued" and its current level on world money markets "ridiculously low," said yesterday that the Fed would have to continue to intervene in foreign-exchange markets on behalf of the dollar until the Carter administration took stronger measures to resolve the nation's underlying economic problems.

The two ranking foreign-exchange officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which conducts the central bank's currency operations, said the dollar would not return to acceptable levels until a federal energy program was adopted — if not by Congress, then by executive fiat — and until the country's massive trade deficit was reduced.

Alan Holmes, executive vice president and manager of the Fed's open-market account, and Scott Pardee, vice president and deputy manager of foreign operations, made the comments at the bank's quarterly news conference yesterday on foreign-exchange operations.

As the dollar stabilized on world money markets, compared with its performance in the February-April quarter, the Fed and Treasury Department also repaid \$1.77 billion of "swap" debt outstanding with the West German central bank and \$69 million of swap debt outstanding with the Swiss National Bank, the Fed said.

The swap network operated by the world's central banks and the Bank for International Settlements consists of a \$22.2-billion series of short-term, reciprocal credit lines to finance foreign-exchange intervention.

The balance of the swap debt outstanding with the Bundesbank at the end of July was \$847.5 million — \$650.5 million owed by the Fed and \$197 million by Treasury. While the \$69-million Swiss swap debt incurred during the February-April quarter was repaid entirely in May and June, the Fed drew another \$22.9 million from that credit line during the May-July period to finance part of its market intervention, the bank said. All of the \$22.9 million was outstanding at the end of the quarter. Neither the Fed nor the Treasury drew upon their swap lines with the Bundesbank during the last quarter.

Mr. Holmes said the repayments had been made to "clear the lines" of short-term credit that the central bank call on in an "emergency." Neither he nor Mr. Pardee would discuss the sharp currency fluctuations in the past five weeks that have pushed the dollar to new lows against the Japanese yen and Deutsche mark. They also declined to define an "emergency" market situation or to discuss whether the government had used the swap credit since the end of the last reporting period on July 31.

The repayments to the Bundesbank resulted in a net loss for the

Fed's foreign-exchange operations of \$14.7 million. The Treasury, meanwhile, registered a \$519,000 profit on its repayments.

During the May-July period the two agencies also repaid \$247.2 million in debt to the Swiss National Bank that was incurred prior to the suspension of the gold standard in August 1971. The Fed repaid \$103 million, reducing its indebtedness from that era to \$278.8 million. The Treasury's Exchange Stabilization Fund repaid an equivalent of \$144.2 million of pre-August 1971 Swiss franc-denominated securities, leaving a \$850.4 million debt.

These repayments resulted in losses of \$63.3 million for the Fed and \$88.6 million for the Treasury for the latest quarter, the bank said. Mr. Holmes said the trading activity involved only the mark and Swiss franc.

The bank estimated gross market intervention by all major central banks in the May-July quarter at

\$23 billion, compared with the record \$31 billion in the preceding quarter.

The Fed intervened in unannounced amounts of Japanese yen on behalf of the Bank of Japan but did not buy or sell Japanese currency for its own account.

## Further Dollar Support

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told Japan's vice minister for finance, Takehiro Sagrami yesterday that the United States is planning further dollar support measures and that actions would be announced "as decisions are reached to deal with this situation."

The two officials also agreed, the Treasury said, that Tokyo and Washington would continue close consultations on both exchange market developments and "more fundamental" economic policy measures.

NYSE Prices End Mixed  
After a Broad Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed today in active trading after a broad advance gave way to late profit-taking.

Analysts said the market followed a pattern of backing off prior to release of the weekly money-supply figures. They also said there was some nervousness ahead of the August price index due tomorrow.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the basic M-1 money supply fell \$1.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$352.8 billion in the week ended Aug. 30. The broader-based M-2 rose \$100 million to a seasonally adjusted \$855.4 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead most of the day, fell 2.08 points to 893.71, with the market value index off 0.77 point to 171.98.

In Chicago, wheat and corn were higher, oats substantially higher and soybeans mixed at the close today on the Board of Trade.

When wheat was up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents; corn up 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents; and soybeans up 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents.

U.S. Businesses  
Plan 5.3% Rise  
In Plant Outlay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. business plans to increase plant and equipment spending 5.3 percent this year over last year after adjustment for inflation, the Commerce Department said today.

The expected increase is down from the 5.9-percent inflation-adjusted increase reported in June for this year and compares with a 6.5-percent increase in 1977 over 1976.

The inflation rate used to adjust the capital spending figures in the latest report is 7 percent.

According to the latest survey taken in July and August, business plans \$125.5 billion in spending this year before adjustment for inflation up 1 percent from the \$121.1 billion forecast made last June. The latest figure is up 12.3 percent from \$112.5 billion in 1977 before adjustment for inflation.

## House Rejects Oil Vote

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (Reuters) — The House refused to approve a Senate amendment today barring President Carter from imposing import fees on oil. Mr. Carter has proposed imposing a \$5-a-barrel duty on imported oil to cut the foreign-trade deficit and decrease U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

EEC Steel Exporters Said  
Opposed to Curbs on U.S.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — Most steel makers in the European Economic Community are opposed to limiting exports of their products to the United States to forestall possible U.S. counteraction to such exports which have risen considerably this year, steel industry officials said today.

Suggestions to curb the exports were made by officials of British Steel Corp., who, according to pub-

lished reports, have said they would urge other steel makers in the EEC to make such moves.

Gordon Sambrook, commercial director of BSC was quoted in press reports to have said that if the current high level of EEC steel exports to the United States were maintained for the rest of the year, this would force the United States to respond with retaliatory action.

He said he would bring this up at a meeting of Eurofer, the steel makers' federation, in Brussels held yesterday. But participants at the Eurofer board meeting said the matter was not brought up. These sources said general sentiment among a majority of steel makers in the community, especially in West Germany, France, Italy and the Benelux, is against such voluntary export limitations to the United States.

One of the arguments used to reject the idea of export limitations is that such curbs could provoke anti-trust action by the U.S. steel trade and processing industry.

Officials at the EEC Commission also conceded that steel exports have risen in general in 1978, 1977 judging by earlier trend indicators.

But according to latest available official statistics, steel exports rose 30 percent to about 7.62 million metric tons in the first four months of 1978 from 5.86 million tons in the year-earlier period while exports to the United States alone more than doubled to 1.79 million tons from 835,000 tons.

U.K. Expects to Lift Exports for 2d Half

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ) — The volume of total U.K. exports in the second half of 1978 is expected to show an increase of around 4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis from the first half and a 14-percent rise from the corresponding 1977 period, the Department of Trade said today.

We are pleased to announce that

Roy L. Rogers  
and  
William R. Timken  
have been appointed Managing Partners

Thomas A. Chiurco  
John Coulthurst  
Richard M. Kulp  
Edgar L. Lowe  
J. Patterson McBaine  
have been admitted as General Partners

John C. Lobb  
and  
Thomas J. Perkins  
have been admitted as Limited Partners

HAMBRECHT &amp; QUIST

SAN FRANCISCO

August 11, 1978

Flash...Paris Bourse									
SEPT. 7, 1978									
(In French Francs)									
COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH/LOW	CLOS. SEPT. 7	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YTD (%)	S&P 500 75, 76, 77	SWR. DIVE. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	587 - 237	540	534 - 510	7	3.2	83.00 - 55.62 - 82.00	14,774	1977 net dividend of F 17.50 payable since July 6, 1978.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	853	861 - 838	10	3.3	25.92 - 30.34 - 83.50	600	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3.4 B.Fr. (up 31% vs. 1976)
BSN GERAVAL DANONE.....	Food	589 - 318	592	530 - 518	27	5.1	24.39 - 20.12 - 20.10	2,332	1st semester 78 group consolidated turnover = 7.254 MF (+ 6.604 MF + 9.24)
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping	185 - 126.40	185.50	188.80 - 183	12	6.3	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subsidiary UTA. First half 78 sales 1,284 MF (+ 16.5% vs. first half 77)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	124.20 - 80.50	113.50	115.90 - 113.50	9	7.0	18.92 - 24.48 - 14.30	1,672	77 net dividend of F 8.00 (vs. F 7.40 in 76) payable since July 17.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	139.40 - 84	122	121.50 - 120	9	6.6	15.85 - 14.08 - 13.30	5,748	Union de Banques pour l'Equipeur. 77 net profit = 4.1 MF vs. 3.5 MF in 76.
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.....	Bank	129 - 72.50	128	122.20 - 119	13	5.8	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.80	4,538	QC group 77 consolidated balance = 79,362 MF (vs. 68,786 MF in 76)
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy ind.	91 - 49	96.90	97.20 - 94	—	—	9.62 - 8.56 - —	3,684	1977 consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,503 MF (+ 23% vs. 1976)
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	353 - 124	328.50	329 - 320	9	3.6	35.50 - 54.30 - 69.50	2,193	77 net consol. assets per share F. 498 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+ 18%)
EUROD S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	495 - 296	382	400 - 451	12	4.5	29.27 - 73.01 - 38.20	1,545	Group's 78 investments to represent about 9% of consol. turnover.
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	62.80	61.50 - 61	—	6.1	24.4 - 21.51 - 10.32	7,044	Imetal 1977 net dividend set at F. 3.80 vs. F. 3.50 in 1976.
MOET-HEINNESSY.....	Beverag.	590 - 268	532	534 - 513	26	1.6	5.71 - 12.71 - 20.80	3,158	Despite 28.9% deficit in 77, dividend maintained of F. 1.50 per share.
NORD (Compagnie des).....	Holding	23.90 - 15	20.80	21 - 20.80	—	7.2	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	1st semester 78 consolidated turnover = 14,428 MF (+ 2% vs. 77)
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLMANN.....	Chem/min.	95.30 - 62.10	92.90	91.30 - 89.50	17	5.4	6.30 - 6.00 - 5.60	25,491	PSA Peugeot-Citroen to buy Chrysler European operations.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	500 - 201	582	482.50 - 458	—	2.4	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45	9,550	1977 dividend will be maintained at F.6.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	96 - 51.70	82	85.40 - 81.50	—	7.3	— - - - -	5,450	March-July 78 group turnover = 1,49 MF vs. 1,192 MF same period 77 (+20%)
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	628 - 458	559	563 - 550	12	3.2	45.57 - 47.85 - 48.00	926	59% of total 77 sales made abroad vs. 57% in 76.
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	106.70 - 43.50	112	113.70 - 104.50	26	5.3	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40	18,941	Rhone-Poulenc now listed on leading Swiss exchanges.
ROBECCO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	356.00	357.60 - 353.50	—	10.2	(not relevant)	25,300	Roranto shares now listed on leading Swiss exchanges.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1690	1690 - 1675	24	1.3	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00	310	Group ski sales estimate for 1978 3 billion Francs

(B) Tax credit not included.

C. Consolidated.

## FORTUNES IN ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. TREASURY BILLS			
\$1 million; pcts. of 100 pct.			
Sep	92.43	92.43	92.37 92.41
Dec	92.34	92.34	92.37 92.32
Mar	92.20	92.20	92.12 92.17
Jun	92.04	92.04	91.93 92.00

[illegible]

lb.					GUILDER					
5.87	45.35	65.85	+	.50	Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4420	Un
7.18	44.15	64.85	+	.00	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4616	Un
FRENCH FRANC										
8.95	67.90	68.82	+	.92	Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2300	Un

[illegible]

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.  
U.S. dollars per ounce.

[illegible]

AradScay	Gen Life	Rog Bates
ApidOlgy	Gillette Co	Richardson
ApidDta cvpt	Ginas Inc	Ryder Sys
ApidMag	Grolnaer W	SavA 5100
Arctic Ent	Gronhlvie	SavOn Drg
Beche Gra	HarrisCp wi	SCOA
Bech.Punk	HarrisCp wi	

US-157	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-158	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-159	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-160	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-161	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-162	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-163	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-164	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-165	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-166	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-167	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-168	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-169	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-170	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-171	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-172	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-173	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-174	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-175	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-176	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-177	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-178	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-179	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-180	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-181	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-182	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-183	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-184	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-185	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-186	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-187	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-188	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-189	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-190	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-191	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-192	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-193	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-194	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-195	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-196	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-197	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-198	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-199	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-200	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-201	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-202	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-203	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-204	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-205	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-206	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-207	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-208	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-209	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-210	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-211	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-212	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-213	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-214	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-215	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-216	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-217	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-218	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-219	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-220	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-221	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-222	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-223	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-224	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-225	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-226	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-227	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-228	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-229	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-230	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-231	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-232	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-233	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-234	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-235	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-236	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-237	57.00	57.10	-2.70
US-238	57.00	57.10	-2.70

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67%	68	Moldova	34%	91	Taiwan	20%
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					ZenUth	22%	28%

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## Tiant Throws 2-Hitter

## Boston Blanks Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 (UPI) — Boston maintained its four-game lead in the American League East last night as Luis Tiant pitched a two-hitter and Carl Yastrzemski hit a two-run homer to lead the Red Sox to a 2-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Tiant, 10-7, spaced two singles and retired 12 batters in a row to earn his 10th complete game. Rich Dauer had a third-inning single and Terry Crowley a seventh-inning single for the only Orioles hits off Tiant, who struck out five and walked two in pitching his fourth shutout of the season and the 47th of his career.

Martinez, 12-11, held the Red Sox hitless until Carlton Fisk singled with one out in the fifth. Yastrzemski's homer, only his second hit in 18 at-bats against Martinez this season, was the only other Boston hit.

**Yankees 8, Tigers 2**  
At New York, Detroit's Ron LeFlore committed a key error in a four-run New York fifth inning and the Yankees' 27-game hitting streak was snapped by a two-run homer by LeFlore's error on Chris Chambliss' bases-loaded fly ball led to two runs before Graig Nettles singled and Lou Piniella doubled to give New York a 6-1 lead. The Yankees went on to their 12th vic-

tory in 14 games, remaining within four games of first-place Boston in the American League East.

**Brewers 7, Blue Jays 0**

At Toronto, Robin Yount drove in five runs with four hits, including a home run, and Larry Sorensen tossed a four-hitter as Milwaukee beat Toronto, 7-0. It was Toronto's sixth straight loss.

**White Sox 1, Twins 0**

At Bloomington, Minn., Greg Pryor's RBI single in the fifth backed Ken Kravec's five-hit pitching, helping Chicago withstand a five-hitter by Dave Goltz and carry the White Sox to a 1-0 triumph over Minnesota. Kravec struck out eight and walked five.

**Royals 11, A's 8**

At Oakland, Al Cowen's bloop single with one out in the 12th scored pinch-runner Willie Wilson from third base, igniting a three-run rally that lifted Kansas City to an 11-8 victory over Oakland. The victory was Kansas City's fifth in a row and Oakland's 20th loss in 23 games.

**Rangers 11, Angels 5**

At Anaheim, Calif., John Ellis doubled in two runs and Toby Harrah singled in two more to lead

Texas to a 9-2 victory over California to complete a sweep of a doubleheader. Harrah had hit a three-run homer to power Texas to a 11-5 victory in the opening game. The two losses dropped the second-place Angels three games behind Kansas City in the American League West and Texas pulled within 7 1/2 games.

**Dodgers 9, Giants 2**

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson hit a three-run homer and doubled twice to lead Los Angeles to a 9-2 victory over San Francisco.

**Padres 5, Braves 3**

At Atlanta, Jerry Turner broke a tie with a run-scoring single in the eighth, triggering San Diego to a 5-3 victory over Atlanta. Pinch-hitter Oscar Gamble led off the Padres' eighth with a single and moved to second when Barry Evans' dribbler in front of the plate went for a hit.

**Phillies 5, Cubs 1**

At Chicago, left-hander Steve Carlton pitched a seven-hitter and Mike Schmidt drove in four runs with a double and a three-run homer to lead Philadelphia to an 8-1 victory over Chicago.

**Expos 5, Mets 2**

At Montreal, Ross Grimsley scattered five hits and Larry Parrish drove in three runs to lead Montreal to an 8-2 triumph over New York in a game called by rain in the bottom of the seventh. Grimsley, 17-9, and Phil Niekro of the Atlanta Braves are the only 17-game winners in the National League so far this season.

**Pirates 4, Cardinals 1**

At St. Louis, rookie Don Robinson pitched a five-hitter as streaking Pittsburgh trimmed St. Louis, 4-1. The victory was the Pirates' 11th in a row — the longest winning streak in the National League this season — as well as their 23rd in 26 games, keeping Pittsburgh a half-game behind first-place Philadelphia.

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Tracy Austin, above, grimaces as she concentrates on next shot from Chris Evert in their quarterfinal singles match at the U.S. Open tennis championships. Austin, 15, was unable to overcome the more experienced Evert. In a men's singles clash, John McEnroe watches a high ball from Butch Walts descend. McEnroe went on to beat Walts and move to the semifinals.



Krik double-faulted to 15-40, saved two break points, then

## McEnroe, Gerulaitis Win in U.S. Tennis

By Barry Lorge

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI) — John Krik and Butch Walts, the great contenders in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships, were eliminated yesterday by local lads who suddenly appear to be great contenders: Vitas Gerulaitis and John McEnroe.

Gerulaitis, 24, the No. 4 seed who grew up in Brooklyn and Queens and now lives in Kings Point, N.Y., twisted an ankle in the first set last night but showed no ill effects as he routed Krik, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, in just 86 minutes.

McEnroe, 19, the No. 15 seed from Douglaston, N.Y., became the first teen-ager since Ken Rosewall in the mid-1950s to have reached the semifinals of both the Wimbledon and U.S. championships when he dismantled Walts, 6-1, 6-2, 7-6, in the afternoon session.

**Crowd Sets Record**

Last night's crowd of 15,794 at the Louis Armstrong Stadium of the new National Tennis Center was a record for the four years of evening play in the tournament. Combined with the matinee crowd of 14,762, it set a new one-day total attendance record of 30,556.

Gerulaitis, who next plays the winner of today's quarterfinal between Bjorn Borg and Raul Ramirez, lost his serve only once, to trail, 1-2, in the first set.

With Krik serving at 15-30 in the next game, Gerulaitis' right ankle gave out as he chased a faulted serve. He fell on the court, clutching it, and looked as if he might be finished. Line umpires and hall boys crowded around him, and Krik — a 20-year-old South African playing in only his second major tournament — hopped over the net to see how he was.

Gerulaitis got up, walked gingerly for a few seconds, stretched and flexed the ankle, but showed no further difficulty. A player who relies on speed and agility and quickness and agility at the net, he looked as nimble as ever.

**Slide Begins**

Krik double-faulted to 15-40, saved two break points, then

shuts two backhand approach shots to lose his serve.

That was the start of an eight-game slide, during which he lost 13 straight points. He got in only 27 of 71 first serves (a dismal 38 percent) and double-faulted 16 times. He also committed flocks of unforced errors — 24 on the forehand, 17 on the backhand.

Krik came through a section of the draw weakened by the defeats of No. 8 seed Sandy Mayer and No. 5 Eddie Dibbs, beating Jai Dillouie, Rick Fagan, Raul Ramirez, and Brian Teacher. Last night, his "dream draw" turned into a nightmare.

McEnroe, who last year qualified for Wimbledon and went on to become the youngest semifinalist in the history of the oldest tennis championship, played exceptionally well to beat Walts, who was still stiff-legged and a couple of steps slow after his five-set victory over defending champion Guillermo Vilas Monday night. That match consumed 4 hours, 11 minutes, on the physically demanding, cement-like court.

In the semifinals, McEnroe plays the winner of today's match between Jimmy Connors and Brian Gottfried.

**Evert Eliminates Austin**  
In women's action, Chris Evert, 23, scored a quarterfinal victory yesterday over 15-year-old Tracy Austin.

They have played three times in the last 15 months, and each time Austin has grown a little bigger, a little stronger, a little more formidable. She was 5 feet tall and weighed 90 pounds when they first met in the second round at Wimbledon last year. She is 5-3 and 110 now.

At Wimbledon, on grass, Evert won, 6-1, 6-1.

At Hilton Head Island, S.C., last April, Evert won, 6-3, 6-1, on clay, a surface on which she has won 24 consecutive tournaments and 118 straight matches since the summer of 1973.

Yesterday, on a rubberized asphalt court that approximates the cement surfaces on which Austin learned, Evert won again, 7-5, 6-1.

Both teams naturally blamed the umpires.

**Hawks of Protest**  
The Orioles howled to high heaven after the first game was called by Hunter leading, 2-1, after 5 1/2 innings. The Yankees howled two days later when the third game was called in the seventh inning, just after they had scored five runs, which didn't count.

In the first of the bottled games, the umpires waited 2 1/2 hours in a drizzle before playing in a deluge. Hank Peters, general manager of the Orioles, then complained: "One mistake compounds another. This crew had the same situation here July 21 when we played Milwaukee. They waited two hours and 20 minutes to resume that game, then it was suspended by the curfew. It was the wrong decision that night. But they

wanted to be consistent, so they did the wrong thing again tonight."

Well, if the Yankees lose the race by one game, they can always remember the five runs that got wiped away in Baltimore. But then, the Red Sox can always remember the 2 1/2 hours they waited in the rain July 20 in Milwaukee, after which they blew a three-run lead and lost 11 of their next 14. Forget the past, boys.

**Cuba Retains Title**

**In Amateur Baseball**

RIMINI, Italy, Sept. 7 (AP) — Cuba trounced South Korea, 11-0, yesterday and retained its world amateur baseball title. The Cubans completed the two-week championship with a 10-0 record.

The United States finished second with a 9-1 record and the Koreans were third with 8-2. The only U.S. loss was 5-3 to Cuba.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	74	63	.540
Pittsburgh	74	64	.534
Atlanta	67	70	.489
St. Louis	67	72	.481
New York	55	85	.393
Montreal	53	84	.389
San Francisco	50	89	.359
Cincinnati	48	91	.345
San Diego	44	94	.319
Houston	44	94	.319
Los Angeles	40	99	.282

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	74	63	.540
San Diego	74	64	.534
San Francisco	67	70	.489
St. Louis	67	72	.481
New York	55	85	.393
Montreal	53	84	.389
San Francisco	50	89	.359
Cincinnati	48	91	.345
San Diego	44	94	.319
Houston	44	94	.319
Los Angeles	40	99	.282

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	74	63	.540
New York	74	64	.534
Los Angeles	67	70	.489
St. Louis	67	72	.481
New York	55	85	.393
Montreal	53	84	.389
San Francisco	50	89	.359
Cincinnati	48	91	.345
San Diego	44	94	.319
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San Francisco	50	89	.359
Cincinnati	48	91	.345
San Diego	44	94	.319
Houston	44	94	.319
Los Angeles	40	99	.282

## Wednesday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
Boston	2-0	Baltimore	0-2
Yankees	8-2	Tigers	2-8
Brewers	7-0	Blue Jays	0-7
White Sox	1-0	Twins	0-1
Royals	11-8	A's	8-11
Rangers	11-5	Angels	5-11
Anaheim	2-0	Red Sox	0-2
Los Angeles	9-2	Giants	2-9
Padres	5-3	Braves	3-5
Phillies	5-1	Cubs	1-5
Expos	5-2	Mets	2-5
Pirates	4-1	Cardinals	1-4

## Main Event in AL Race Shaping Up Between Yanks and Bosox

By Joseph Durso  
NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI) — The Boston Red Sox, who once led the New York Yankees by 14 games, are hearing footsteps in the dark as they open a four-game series tonight with the defending champions of baseball.

The footsteps belong to the Yankees, that outrageously rich and rebellious bunch of ruffians who do everything with flair. They hire and fire managers, sign and trade stars, make and break heroes. They even kept Ron Guidry in the minor leagues for six years before deciding that he could pitch. Now, if they have any flair left, they can pull their best stunt of all: knock off the Red Sox in the final two dozen games of the season. And seven of those remaining games are head to head: four in Boston this weekend, three in New York next week. The main event is about to begin.

Chipping at the Lead  
If you're been spending the summer on Mars, you may wonder how all this is possible. After all, the Red Sox were dismantling the American League in June with a lineup of power hitters that frightened brave men. They raced so far in front of the pack that even Earl Weaver was impressed.

"Let's see," the cocky little manager of the Baltimore Orioles calculated, "if we chip five games off their lead every month, we'll be even with them by the end of September."

He was kidding — or, at least, people thought he was kidding. Now, clear in the cool September

morning, it's the Yankees who are backing into Boston's lead, winning 11 of their last 13 games and 16 of their last 19.

And this weekend somebody's back will be pressed against the great green wall of Fenway Park. There's plenty of time left," says Lou Piniella, who owns the highest batting average on the Yankees. "You have to have momentum going for you to play well in Fenway Park."

Momentum they've got. They've had it for two months, since the strange days of July when Billy Martin was orchestrating his own departure and Reggie Jackson was bunting instead of swinging away. They even won five of Martin's last six games. Then Bob Lemon be-

came manager on July 29, and since then they've won 29 of 42 games. They are almost as hot as the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Lemon is a mild-mannered man of 58 who was the Cleveland Indians' opening-day center fielder in 1946 before he became a pitcher and won 207 games. He made the Hall of Fame two years ago, became manager of the Chicago White Sox and in one season improved their fortunes by 26 victories. For an encore, they dismissed him as manager this summer just before the Yankees tired of the terrible-tempered Martin and hired the mild-mannered Lemon.

At the time, Lemon was asked: In all honesty, when you were still

with Chicago in June, didn't you feel that the Yankees were whipping you?

He stared straight ahead through thin, scholarly eyeglasses and said: "I thought they were injured. I also thought that they could make a race of it if their pitchers got healthy. And I thought that, no team, not even the Red Sox, could play 700 ball forever."

**Pitchers Gain Strength**  
He was right: The Yankee pitchers got healthy, and the Red Sox didn't play 700 ball forever.

On July 19, when the Yankees started 11 games out, Ed Figueroa beat the Minnesota Twins, and the great revival was on. Since then, Figueroa has won seven of nine, Catfish Hunter was in drydock with a 32-year-old shoulder that wouldn't pitch. Then he won six straight last month, and medical science wondered. Meanwhile, Guidry was winning 20 of 22 decisions, and he hasn't lost since the Orioles ended him a month ago, 2-1.

They even sent Luis Andy Messersmith and Don Gullett, two of the most expensive pitchers bought during Yankee owner George Steinbrenner's frequent shopping sprees. But when the three top starters needed help, Lemon called to the bullpen for Sparky Lyle or Rich Gossage. Both responded, and Gossage recently

